

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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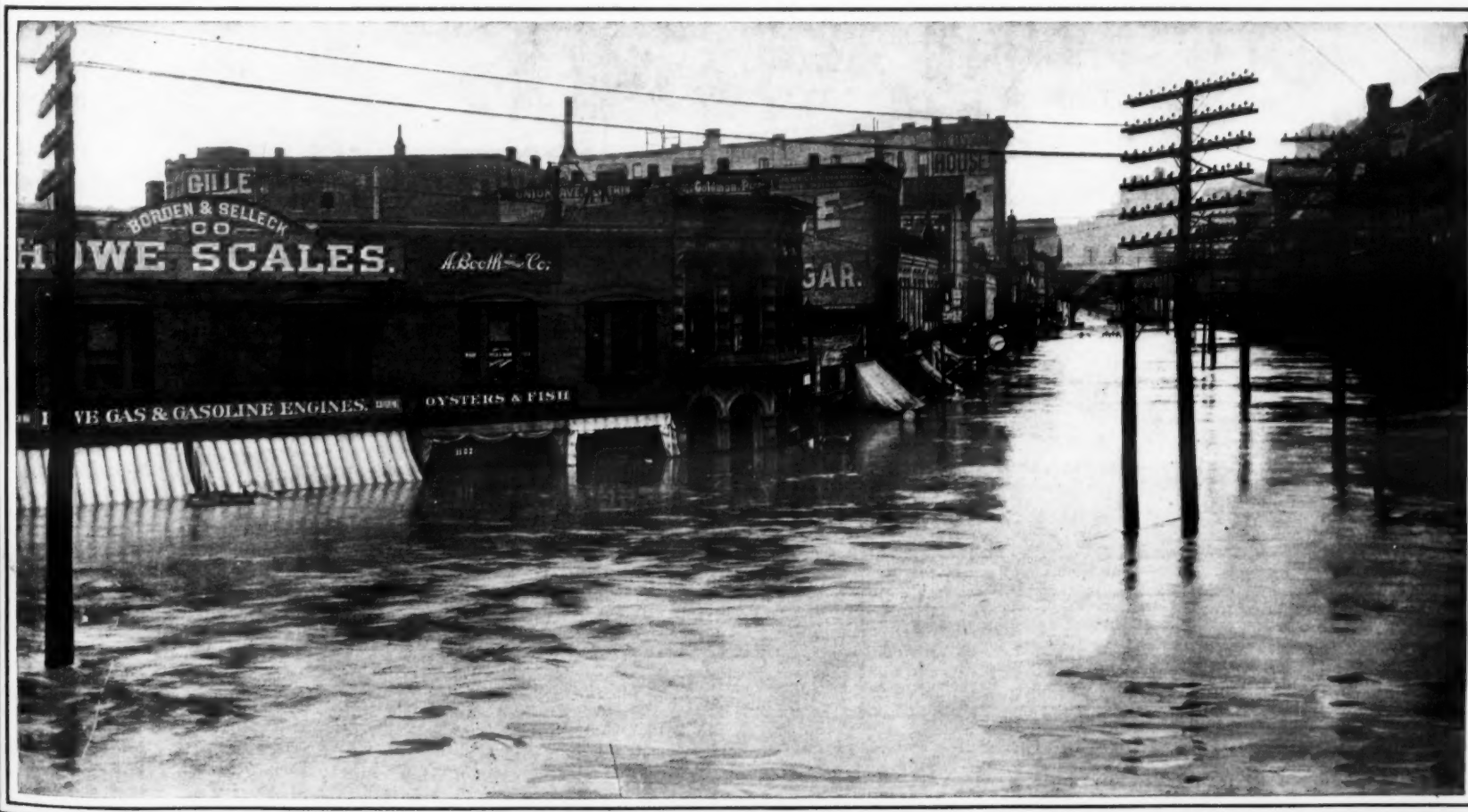
Vol. XCVI. No. 2493

New York, June 18, 1903

Price 10 Cents



IN FRONT OF UNION DEPOT—UNION AVENUE THE CHANNEL OF A DEEP STREAM.



BEND IN THE WATERWAY AT UNION AVENUE AND SANTA FE STREET, WITH EVERY STRUCTURE A LAKE DWELLING.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD EVER KNOWN AT KANSAS CITY.

GLIMPSES OF A FRESHET WHICH MADE 50,000 HOMELESS, RUINED PROPERTY WORTH \$10,000,000, AND CAUSED FIFTY DEATHS.

Herndon View Company.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, June 18, 1903

The True Vacation Spirit.

IT USED TO BE the boast of a prominent and wealthy New York business man that he had not taken a vacation in forty years, a boast which betrayed a narrow mind and a sordid spirit, if it betrayed nothing more. The inference to be drawn from such a statement, and which the maker of it intended should be drawn, was that vacations are vain and useless indulgences which the thrifty and prudent man will avoid as he would avoid any other practice that makes a needless draft upon his time and purse.

The idea of human life conveyed here, stated in plain terms, is that it is a period of existence given to man for the sole purpose of enabling him to make money, and whatever is not conducive to that end is folly and weakness. The same dry-as-dust principle carried to its logical conclusion would rule out of life the delights and satisfactions to be derived from music, art, literature and travel the pleasures of social intercourse, and even the joys of the domestic circle, for none of these comes under the head of "business," and may be fairly classed with vacations as indulgences which the man who is in the world only for the money he can make out of it may well shun.

Happily such a philosophy of life has very few advocates or followers in these days, and will have still fewer in the days to come. It belongs to an order of thinking practically on a level with that of the savage, whose hopes and ambitions are bounded by the satisfactions of appetite. To the open and enlightened mind there are a thousand good things in life to be sought and enjoyed into which financial considerations do not enter, which cannot be weighed in a balance or measured with a yard-stick, and an occasional respite from the cares and burdens of the work-a-day world is one of the choicest of these things. Rightly regarded, these interregnums in the realm of existence, these spaces between, when imperious necessity is not on the throne to rule every thought and action, have as proper and legitimate a place in every rational and well-ordered life as the time devoted to the duties of the counting-room or the workshop. They are, in truth, the periods in which we may, if we will, live the truest and best life, the life most in harmony with the gifts and capacities of the human soul. For it is only as a man lives above the plane of his sensual wants and desires, and ceases to concern himself chiefly with stocks and bonds and what he shall eat and drink, that he stands apart from the brutes of the field and begins the life that the Almighty intended he should live and for which his nobler capacities fit him.

The implication from all this is that the vacation is a good and useful thing, and a normal feature in the programme of every normal life, provided, of course, that it is a true vacation, and not merely a period of moral laxity, of foolish and exhausting dissipation, as days of leisure and so-called rest are apt to be. The vacation that every busy man and woman ought to take at least once a year, and that will add immeasurably to his or her working capital, is a vacation where not only rest is found for mind and body, but where healthful energies are stored up for other days.

The Idiot and the Negro.

AS A SUBSTITUTE for an appropriation for a home for the feeble-minded, a Michigan legislator has introduced a bill providing for the electrocution at birth of all idiots. He advocates this as a measure of humanity, on the ground that idiots are a burden to society, and incapable of happiness themselves. This proposition is not more shocking than that of United States Senator Simmons of North Carolina, made at a recent banquet in New York City. Mr. Simmons publicly proclaimed that the effort to elevate the negro in the South should be abandoned, and that he should be taught to understand that the best he can expect is "forty acres and a mule." Senator Simmons also entered a protest against filling the negro's mind with "unattainable ideas and elusive hopes."

It is not surprising that Senator Depew, who was also one of the speakers at the banquet, and whose conservatism and sense of justice cannot be questioned,

responded rather forcibly to Senator Simmons's remarks, not in a spirit of controversy, but rather in a spirit of patriotic hope. Mr. Depew declared that he had the profoundest admiration "for that negro who has come up from slavery and demonstrated the possibilities of his race." This reference was to Booker Washington, of course, and Mr. Depew added, "I believe the lines he has laid down will do more to solve the problem of the negro in America than would be done by harnessing him with a mule."

We seem to live in an era of racial strife. The bloody hand of Russia is lifted against the Jew; the Chinaman is refused admission to our borders; the negro is harnessed to the mule and told that no door of opportunity need be expected to open for him, and the bars are being raised higher and higher against the Italian immigrant. Older men in New York City can recall when this racial feeling extended also to the Irish. Some of it still exists, in spite of the wonderful leadership which many descendants of the Irish immigrants have attained in politics, in trade, and in the professions.

No one denies that there are sound reasons for opposing an open-door to unassimilating and in many cases vicious intruders and visitors. But if this is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," must we not at least give serious consideration to the education and care of those whom Providence has placed among us? No one man questions the need of stricter laws to bar out undesirable immigrants, and every thoughtful man ought also to realize the absolute necessity of elevating the moral and intellectual standards of the inferior elements which have become a part of our cosmopolitan people. Shall we who seek to alleviate the distress of the suffering Jew in the ghetto, who provide missionary teaching for the despised Chinaman in Chinatown, who preach salvation to the outcast and hope for the deprived, tell ten million black men in the South that "forty acres and a mule" is all that is offered to the negro here or hereafter?

Would this be just to the South? Is it fair to put a premium on ignorance, with all that that implies of degradation, immorality, and crime? Does Senator Simmons realize what this means in its ultimate consequences? Has he stopped to think how much better, safer, and more prosperous the South would be with an educated and uplifted negro element, rather than an element debased and debauched? Are the hands on the dial of civilization to be turned back when the negro is to be considered? Is the school-house to be closed to every black child and a premium placed on the ignorance of his father and mother? If so, let us go one step farther and not only take away the suffrage from the negro, but also take away his liberty and put him back into the slavery from which he has emerged.

Senator Simmons does not voice the opinion of the South in this matter. A large part of that great and prosperous community has already manifested its feeling on the subject by its open support of measures to educate and uplift the negro. Whether the colored man in the South should vote or not, whether he is more fit for suffrage than the vagabond of the New York slum, is another question. We are not discussing that now. There is a fair reason for the attitude of the South toward the ignorant and vicious colored voter, just as there is good reason for the demand in many parts of the North for the suppression of the illiterate vote. Just how this delicate matter shall be settled, is one of the great problems of the day. We cannot escape it. It must be met as all the other great problems which have perplexed our statesmen and endangered our institutions have been met and settled. It must not be made a sectional issue. That is fundamental, and the man who makes it so should and will be held responsible for all the consequences that he will invite.

The day for sectional issues in this country has gone by. The North and the South never knew each other better than they do now; they never trusted each other more; they never felt a closer community of interests—commercial, professional, and social. The happy commingling of a people wonderfully prospered of God has trodden out of sight Mason and Dixon's line and left only a memory of a bitter and deeply regretted past. Grave as is the negro question, it will be met and settled in a patriotic spirit. Patriotism means self-sacrifice, unity of purpose, and a sincere regard for the rights of all concerned.

Working for Peace.

IN VIEW of the remarkable progress that has been made, and all the notable triumphs achieved in the field of international arbitration during the past few years, it is not surprising that the recent conference on that subject held at Lake Mohonk should have brought together a larger number of people than on any similar occasion, and that its proceedings should have been marked by a stronger note of hope and encouragement than ever before. The Lake Mohonk conferees have, indeed, good reason for the hope and the faith that is in them, for in the nine brief years since their work began they have succeeded far beyond their expectations, and many of their highest aims have already been realized and accomplished.

For the organization of the international tribunal at The Hague, and the wide recognition that court has already received, as well as for the advancement of the cause of arbitration in general, the Mohonk conferences may justly claim a large share of credit. As for the most important work to which the friends of arbitration should address themselves in the immediate future, Mr. John W. Foster, the veteran diplomatist,

who presided over the conference, rightly declared that it should be in securing a general arbitration treaty between the American and the British governments along the lines of the unratified convention of 1897. To this end, said Mr. Foster, public sentiment should be brought to bear upon the Senate of the United States. In the platform subsequently adopted by the conference the chief emphasis was laid upon this same point. Much emphasis was also laid by many speakers upon the necessity of instituting a more active and vigorous propaganda in the interests of arbitration and international peace, and the hope was expressed that some part of the great stream of American beneficence, which has fructified so many other good causes, might be turned in this direction.

The conference did not fail to take note in a resolution of cordial thanks of the noble gift made by Mr. Andrew Carnegie toward the perpetuation of the peace tribunal at The Hague. If an equal or a greater sum might now be given to the work of educating public sentiment in the United States in favor of arbitration, benefits of inestimable value would be sure to follow. The time is ripe for such a work to be done. The only thing needed is the means to do it.

The Plain Truth.

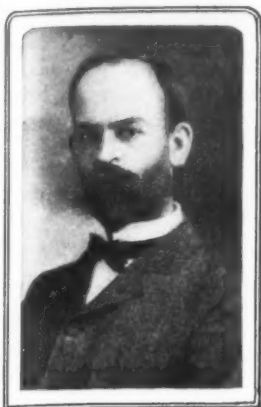
GOVERNOR ODELL'S statement accompanying his approval of the bill prohibiting the establishment of consumptive hospitals or camps in the State, without the consent of local authorities, affords in itself, it seems to us, the most effective answer to the criticisms that have been heaped upon him because of his action in this case. In reply to the repeated charge that the law will work a great hardship to many poor and unfortunate persons who are victims of the disease by making it impossible to give them the best treatment, the Governor points out that the very "same Legislature which passed this bill also authorized liberal expenditures for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital upon its own ground in the Adirondack region, and proposes to make provision for the care of all patients that may be sent there by the various municipalities." We do not believe that under this new law there will be any check whatever upon any reasonable plans, charitable or otherwise, for the care and cure of consumptives in New York State. Considering the highly contagious character of the disease, it seems entirely just that the local authorities should have something to say as to the particular location of the camps and hospitals, and we do not believe that that authority will be abused, as many seem to imagine it will be.

MR. OSCAR S. STRAUS, the diplomat and litterateur, whose extended experience as minister to the court of Turkey has given him a special knowledge of conditions in that quarter of the world, is undoubtedly right when he says that the friendship between Russia and America, of which so much has been made in years past, is entirely superficial and, so far as Russia is concerned, based on selfish considerations and not on any love for American institutions or for the American people. Mr. Straus quotes the testimony of Benjamin Franklin to show that Russia's alleged friendship for us originated in her enmity toward Great Britain and her desire to support and encourage almost anything that would tend to injure or humiliate her great rival. This explains Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the Civil War, her action in sending war-ships into American waters with "sealed instructions" being nothing more than "a move on the chess-board of European diplomacy to offset England." Russia's ideas of law and government, as every one knows, are the very opposite of those entertained in America, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that Russia is favorable to the spread of American ideas throughout the world. As Mr. Straus says, "The Russia of to-day has nothing in common with the United States, and she would, if she could, caviare our Declaration of Independence out of existence and wipe liberty from the face of the globe."

IT IS A wholesome sign, in this period of industrial unrest, to find some of the most conservative labor leaders entering an earnest protest against the breaking of contracts with employers by employes. At the recent meeting of the railroad trainmen at Denver, Grand Master Morrissey, of that influential brotherhood, said the contract-breaker was as bad as the strike-breaker, and his sentiment was unanimously indorsed by a large gathering of sterling workers. Now it is announced that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and the Teamsters' National Union have suspended seven hundred of their members in Chicago for failing to keep agreements signed in good faith with their employers. Availing themselves of the singular opportunity which present conditions have afforded to stir up strife among the workmen, walking delegates and so-called labor leaders in Chicago have been going about calling strikes, regardless of agreements between employers and their employes, and have thus caused confusion, amounting almost to consternation, in certain crafts. This meddling and destructive interference has gone so far that cooler heads in the labor organizations have determined to call a halt, realizing that unless something is speedily done, the interests of both labor and capital will be most seriously imperiled. The unfortunate feature of the matter is that the best interests of ten of thousands of well-meaning, industrious, and honorable workmen, with families dependent upon them for support, have been sacrificed to satisfy the greed or malevolence of few intrusive disturbers.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT IS QUITE within bounds to say that no organization has sprung into existence in this country



DR. WILLIAM H. TOLMAN,
who will study movements for social
and industrial betterment abroad.

in recent years with nobler aims or larger possibilities for practical usefulness than the American Institute for Social Service, with headquarters in the United Charities building, New York. The society was originally known as the League for Social Service, founded about four years ago, but was reorganized recently on a stronger and broader basis under the new name just given. Among those who took part in the reorganization were such well-known men and women as Carroll D. Wright, Albert Shaw, William B. Howland, Spencer Trask, Richard Watson Gilder, Robert C. Ogden, the late Abram S. Hewitt, President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, Mrs. William H. Tolman, Mary Lowe Dickinson, and Helen M. Gould. Dr. Josiah Strong is continued as president of the institute, and Dr. William H. Tolman as director. The stated objects of the organization are to gather from all possible sources facts of every kind which bear on social and industrial betterment, and to interpret these facts by ascertaining their causes and effects, thus gaining their real significance, and to disseminate the resulting knowledge for the education of public opinion. At the request of Miss Gould, Dr. Tolman goes abroad this month and will spend the summer in Europe studying the great movements for social betterment and the institutions which show the trend of human progress and industry. Every country, almost every city, in Europe has a special feature which special economists of America can study with profit. Dr. Tolman will investigate the various cities personally, and a photographer, working under his direction, will secure pictures which will form a complete series, illustrating the most typical achievements in social betterment in each. In this way the American Institute for Social Service may be made more of a point of contact through which accurate knowledge of the present-day problems in Europe can be shown to the people in America. It will be remembered that Dr. Tolman spent the summer of 1900 at the Paris exposition in charge of an exhibit prepared under his direction by the League for Social Service, and afterward received a decoration of honor from the French government as a mark of recognition for the valuable service he performed. During his present trip abroad Dr. Tolman will visit Belgium and look into the matter of street signs, which in that country are carried to a high state of artistic beauty, where the lamp-posts and the telegraph poles are ornamental. In some cases a city owns its own bill-boards, and makes them things of beauty as well as of profit. Dr. Tolman will get pictures of these lamp-posts and bill-boards, and any one seeking relief from American horrors in that line in the future can see how they do it in Belgium. The information which the doctor is certain to bring back with him should have very weighty influence in determining the selection of methods and means for improving social and industrial conditions in America's greatest city. The subject cannot be too thoroughly studied.

IT WILL BE remembered that when Cardinal Gotti was chosen, nearly a year ago for to succeed the late



CARDINAL GOTTI,
Emperor William's choice for the possible successor of Pope Leo XIII.

Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome, the appointment was regarded as a sure indication that the man thus honored with the highest office in the ecclesiastical circle at the Vatican was the most likely to succeed to the pontifical chair itself when that should be vacated on the death of its present occupant, the venerable Leo XIII. The interesting, though scarcely credible, statement is now made that one object of the German Emperor's recent visit to Rome was to prepare the way for the election of a successor to Pope Leo who would favor his (the Kaiser's) projects, and that in Cardinal Gotti, "an Italian by birth, a German by sympathy," the Emperor found the candidate of his choice. It is nowhere denied that the cardinal possesses in an eminent degree the qualities of mind and heart fitting him to be a successor of the illustrious Leo. He has

ever been identified with the spiritual rather than the ecclesiastical party at the Vatican, and he has always stood outside the intrigues of the cliques. His habits are simple and unpretending; as becomes one of the order to which he belongs—the Carmelites. He is sixty-nine years of age, and comes of lowly origin, his father being a Genoese dock laborer. This has in some quarters been advanced as an obstacle to his being regarded as a possible Pope; but it is said that his splendid ability would outweigh this objection.

THAT THE present Chinese government has really determined to inaugurate a more enlightened



PRINCE CHING,
the new premier of China, and an able and progressive man.

policy and thus to swing the mighty empire over which it rules into the path of progress and modern civilization seems to be indicated by such appointments as that of Sir Chen Tung to Washington, and by the still more recent choice of such a man as Prince Ching to succeed Yung Lu, the premier of China, who died on April 9th. Prince Ching, the new premier, or grand secretary, is not so powerful a personage as Yung Lu, but he is much more progressive and up-to-date in his ideas and methods. Yung Lu was strongly anti-foreign in his sympathies, and is believed to have been the real author of the Boxer outbreak three years ago, whereas Prince Ching, who was president of the Chinese Foreign Office at the time, is said to have done his best to restrain the more violently anti-foreign of his colleagues on the board. He was the only member of the imperial family who remained in Peking after the allies captured the city, and, with the late Li Hung Chang, he acted for China in the peace negotiations with the Powers. In July, 1901, he was appointed president of the new foreign office, otherwise the Wie-Wu-Pu, or board of foreign affairs, which, according to an imperial edict of July 24th, 1901, takes precedence over the six boards that had previously outranked it. Prince Ching acted as grand marshal of the court on its return to Peking after the conclusion of peace. His son, Prince Tsal Chen, represented China at the coronation of King Edward.

WHILE VARIOUS promising movements are on foot looking to a union or a federation of the

scattered forces of the churches of Christendom, the divisive spirit is still abroad and the multiplication of new sects continues, although less rapidly than in other years. One of the latest and, perhaps, the largest of the new religious bodies is the Independent Polish Catholic Church of America, of which the Right Rev. Anthony Kozlowski, of Chicago, is the bishop. The origin of this



RIGHT REV. ANTHONY KOZLOWSKI,
Bishop of the new Independent Polish Catholic Church.

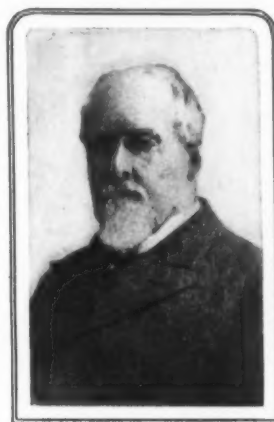
sect dates back several years, when Bishop Kozlowski, who was then assistant pastor of a Roman Catholic church, withdrew with some of his members from communion with the Holy See because, as they claim, they were not allowed a due right in the management of ecclesiastical property. The Polish Independent Catholic Church of America now claims a membership of over 80,000. There are registered twenty-four priests, thirty-two congregations, and twenty-six churches and chapels, with 13,000 school children, twenty-six Sunday-schools, that at All Saints', Chicago, having seven teachers. There are in connection with the bishop's church at Chicago seven sisters, an asylum, and a large hospital. Bishop Kozlowski has appealed to the authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this country, for recognition.

REV. DR. ARTHUR J. BROWN, secretary of the Presbyterian foreign missions, says that the five men who impressed him most profoundly on his recent journey around the world were all Asiatics: Chatteyee,

of India; Yuan Shih Kai, then Governor of the Province of Shantung, China, and now the successor of Li Hung Chang as Viceroy of Chihli; Kataoka, the president of the Lower House in Japan; Chaolalengko, the King of Siam, and last, but not least, a subject of that King, Boon Boon.

FOR AN up-to-date view of the race problem in the South, as it appears to a representative Southern

man, nothing has appeared in public print recently more frank and illuminating than an article on the subject in *The Independent* by Senator McEnery, of Louisiana. The Senator is a native of Louisiana, served in the Confederate army as an officer during the Civil War, has been Governor of his State for two terms, an associate justice of its Supreme Court, and, therefore, may be fairly presumed to understand Southern sentiment on the race question and to speak somewhat with the voice of authority. What Senator McEnery's views are may be fairly judged from the following expressions drawn from his article: "The negro is inferior to every essential of manhood"; his "racial characteristics cannot be eliminated"; there is an "insurmountable barrier between the African and the Caucasian"; "the negro is here to stay"; "the race in the South has no personality." His conclusions are, "he ought not to aspire to office"; "he will be compelled to occupy an inferior place"; "the amalgamation of races is impossible." As to what the future holds for the negro, the Senator says, "no one is prophet enough to proclaim the future of the race. It is with the Almighty Ruler, and He will shape his destiny as it was first decreed in his making. If the negro is to dominate the world He will give him strength, intellect, and power to do it." Whatever difference there may be as to the soundness of Senator McEnery's argument in general, there will be an agreement on the opinions expressed in these last sentences. He thinks that the negro ought to be educated, but the emphasis for the present should be upon his moral development, which has been neglected. Morally, he says, the negroes have made no advancement since emancipation, if, indeed, they have not possibly deteriorated.

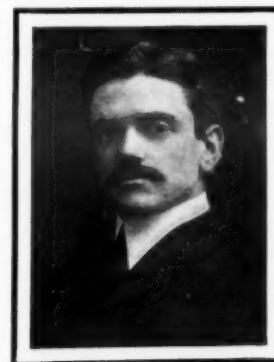


SENATOR SAMUEL D. MCENERY,
who takes a radical stand on the Southern race problem.

SOME DEEPLY touching anecdotes illustrative of the kindness of the poor toward each other are told by Mr. Percy Alden, of the Mansfield Settlement, London, in an article on "Types of the Unemployed," in *The Outlook*. One of these relates to a "casual" dock-worker who had contracted consumption, and had lingered for two years unable to work and slowly dying. On the night when the end finally came he sent for Mr. Alden, and of this visit the latter writes: "I leaned over him and asked him—his wife standing near by with a hopeless look upon her careworn face—how he had managed to live during the past two years, for I had lost sight of him for a while. 'Well, sir,' he said, in a weak, gasping voice, 'my pal Jim, wot lives down below—he used to work alongside me in the docks—when I was took ill, he said, 'You come along with me, Bill; I'll take care of you'; and for two years, sir, he has given me and my missus board and lodging for nothing.' The man died that day," continued Mr. Alden, "and when I went to thank the good Samaritan who lived below, he shook my hand and said, 'I don't need no thanks. We working chaps have got to help a man what's down on his luck. He'd 'a' done just the same for me if I'd been in the same fix.'"

IT HAS OFTEN been said that a year or so of travel in foreign lands under the right conditions is worth

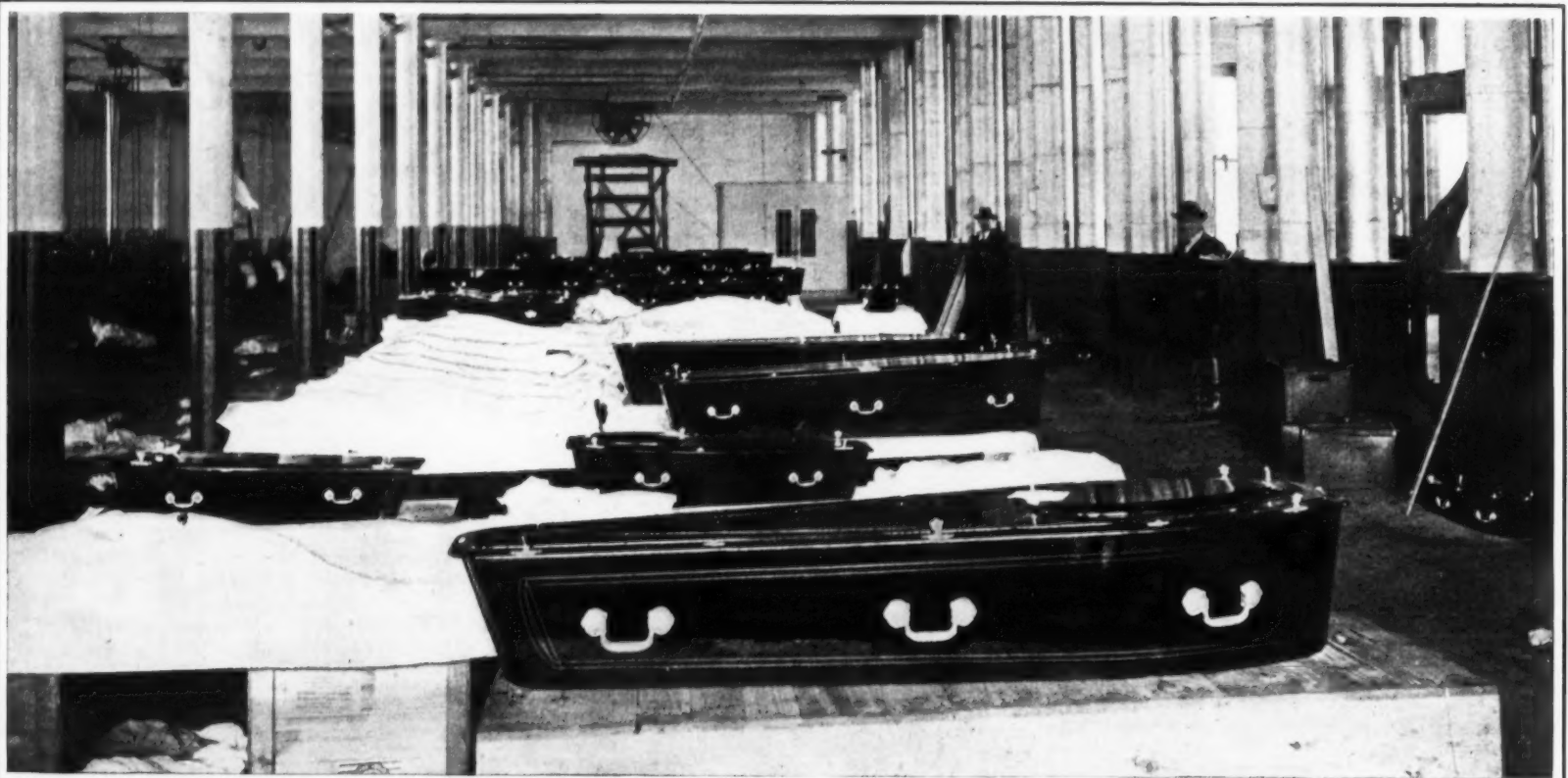
more to a person as an educational influence than the same amount of time spent in any institution of learning, and so, probably, it is, where the person is young and carries an eager, impressionable, and receptive mind. But when the travel comes immediately after a course of school training it is more valuable than before, and this is to be the privilege which a Mr. Edward T. Foulkes has won for himself in securing the Rotch traveling scholarship, awarded as the result of a competition held in Boston in April. The scholarship grants \$1,000 annually for two years to be expended in foreign travel and study. Mr. Foulkes was born in Monmouth, Ore., in 1875, but has recently lived in New York. A short time ago he won the gold medal in the Beaux Arts competition in this city. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '98.



EDWARD T. FOULKES,
Winner of the valuable Rotch traveling scholarship.



HOUSES OF OPERATIVES IN THE PACOLET COTTON-MILLS REDUCED TO KINDLING-WOOD AND SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE BY THE FURIOUS STORM.



GREWSOME SCENE IN AN IMPROVISED MORGUE IN A COTTON-MILL—THIRTY-ONE CORPSES IN SROUDS AWAITING A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF COFFINS.

APPALLING DISASTER WROUGHT BY THE GEORGIA CYCLONE.

ONE HUNDRED DWELLINGS WRECKED AT NEW HOLLAND, THIRTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED, MANY OTHERS HURT.—Photographs by Marshall Lane, Jr.

Anti-gambling Absurdities.

WE FIND IT impossible to take much genuine interest, or to feel any large degree of hope, in the outcome of the anti-gambling crusade in New York as it has been going on at intervals since the present municipal administration came into power, and which has taken upon itself a new and more vigorous phase recently under the energetic leadership of District Attorney Jerome. The reasons for this hopelessness and lack of interest rise from the fact of the ridiculous inconsistency of the situation which exists in regard to the whole treatment of the gambling evil in New York State. In our opinion it is wholly impossible to make any real headway against this evil in the city gambling dens while we allow precisely the same sort of thing to prevail on race-tracks all over the State without let or hindrance. This trying to make "fish" out of gambling in the city pool rooms and "flesh" of the same practices on the race-tracks, "good devil" on one side of a fence and "good Lord" on the other, is puerile and farcical business.

A few years ago, it will be remembered, a constitutional amendment was passed in New York State which absolutely prohibits all forms of gambling. But the jockey clubs and race-track rings, composed, as they are, of many professedly respectable and highly influential gentlemen, immediately rallied their forces and, under the shallow and silly plea of doing something to "improve the breed of horses," had a law passed by the Legislature at Albany which took every tooth out of the anti-gambling amendment and practically rendered it null and void.

That measure, known as the Percy-Gray law, has been in force ever since; and under it race-track gambling in the State has proceeded exactly the same as it did before. Every race-track is frequented, just as it was before, by crowds of professional bookmakers who carry on their miserable business in the same old miserable way, with the same old miserable crop of petty defalcations, embezzlements, and other crimes among clerks and office boys to show for it.

We have the fact before us also that the very same newspapers that are now crying out for the suppression of gambling in the city and urging District Attorney Jerome on in his brave work, are the same papers that publish columns of "tips" on the races during the season and seem to find nothing reprehensible in the "gambling curse" as it is carried on in the race-track inclosures just outside of the city. Mr. Jerome himself may be sincere, and we wish him all success in his efforts, but we do not believe that he and all his forces, backed up by the police department, can do much effective service in the suppression of a form of vice that is openly abetted by nearly all of our daily papers for a good part of the year and patronized also by a large element of their professedly respectable readers. It is inconceivable that the proprietors of the gambling dens in the city, and their patrons, should feel that there is any great depth of sincerity in this movement against them while they know that the same practices are carried on elsewhere under color of law and without the slightest opposition from any official source.

If we really mean business in this matter the first thing to do is to repeal the iniquitous Percy-Gray law,

and the next thing is to frame and enforce a statute carrying out the provisions of the anti-gambling amendment, a measure similar to that enacted in New Jersey, where race-track gambling has been absolutely suppressed. Race-track gambling is the most widespread, most formidable, and most demoralizing form of the evil. More money is staked and lost in it than in any other, and it is more productive than any other of misery and crime. But how can it be expected that any effective work will be done in suppressing, or even restraining, this gambling vice while we allow the chief springs of it to continue flowing all about us all the year round? Few pool-rooms would exist anywhere were it not for the pabulum furnished them over the telegraph lines from the race-tracks.

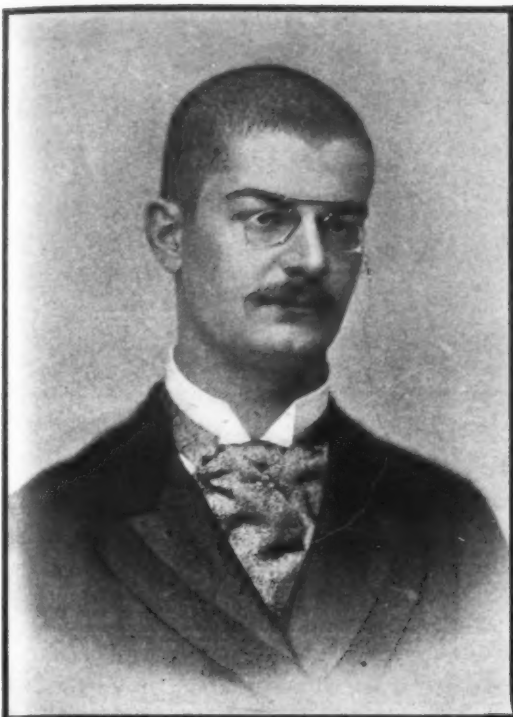
By all means let everything possible be done to kill off the gambling curse, conceded by all competent persons to be one of the greatest vices of modern times, but let us be manly and consistent in the matter and not keep training at gnats and swallowing camels as we are now doing under the Percy-Gray law in New York State.

For Distress After Eating

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It relieves immediately, by stimulating the secretion of the digestive fluids. Makes the digestion natural.

TELEPHONE Service at your home will save many small annoyances. Low rates. Efficient service. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.



THE MURDERED KING ALEXANDER, LAST OF HIS LINE, WHO ANGERED HIS PEOPLE BY AUTOCRATIC MEASURES.



THE ASSASSINATED QUEEN DRAGA, ONCE LADY-IN-WAITING FOR KING ALEXANDER'S MOTHER, AND HATED BY THE SERBIANS.



PRINCE PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE, WHO WAS PROCLAIMED KING.

BARBAROUS ASSASSINATION OF SERVIA'S UNPOPULAR KING AND QUEEN.

THE ROYAL PAIR BRUTALLY BUTCHERED BY THE ADHERENTS OF A RIVAL DYNASTY AND AN INFURIATED SOLDIERY, DURING THE EARLY MORNING OF JUNE 11TH, IN THE PALACE AT BELGRADE, AS THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY, WHICH ALSO INVOLVED THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN'S TWO BROTHERS, THREE MINISTERS OF STATE, AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM BLUE MOUNT OF CITY OF MANHATTAN AND SUBURBS INUNDATED BY KANSAS AND BLUE RIVERS, THE WATERY EXPANSE BEING EIGHT MILES WIDE.—Orr.



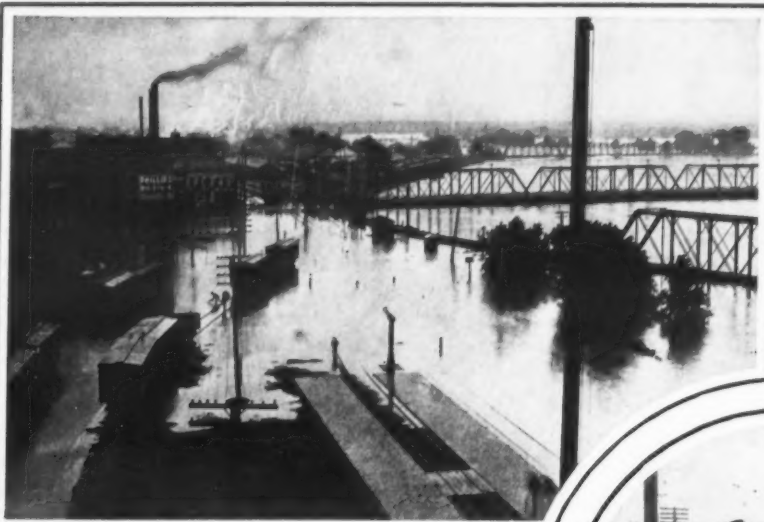
PEOPLE OF MANHATTAN, WHOSE HOMES WERE SURROUNDED BY WATER, GOING TO THE POST-OFFICE ON A KAFT FOR MAIL.—Davis.



RUINED RESIDENCE IN NORTH TOPEKA, WITH ITS FRONT WASHED AWAY AND A PIANO STILL IN THE PARLOR.—Strickrott.

STRIKING EVIDENCES OF THE MIGHTY FLOOD IN KANSAS.

CITY OF MANHATTAN STANDING IN A VAST LAKE—CURIOUS FREAK OF THE FLOOD AT NORTH TOPEKA.



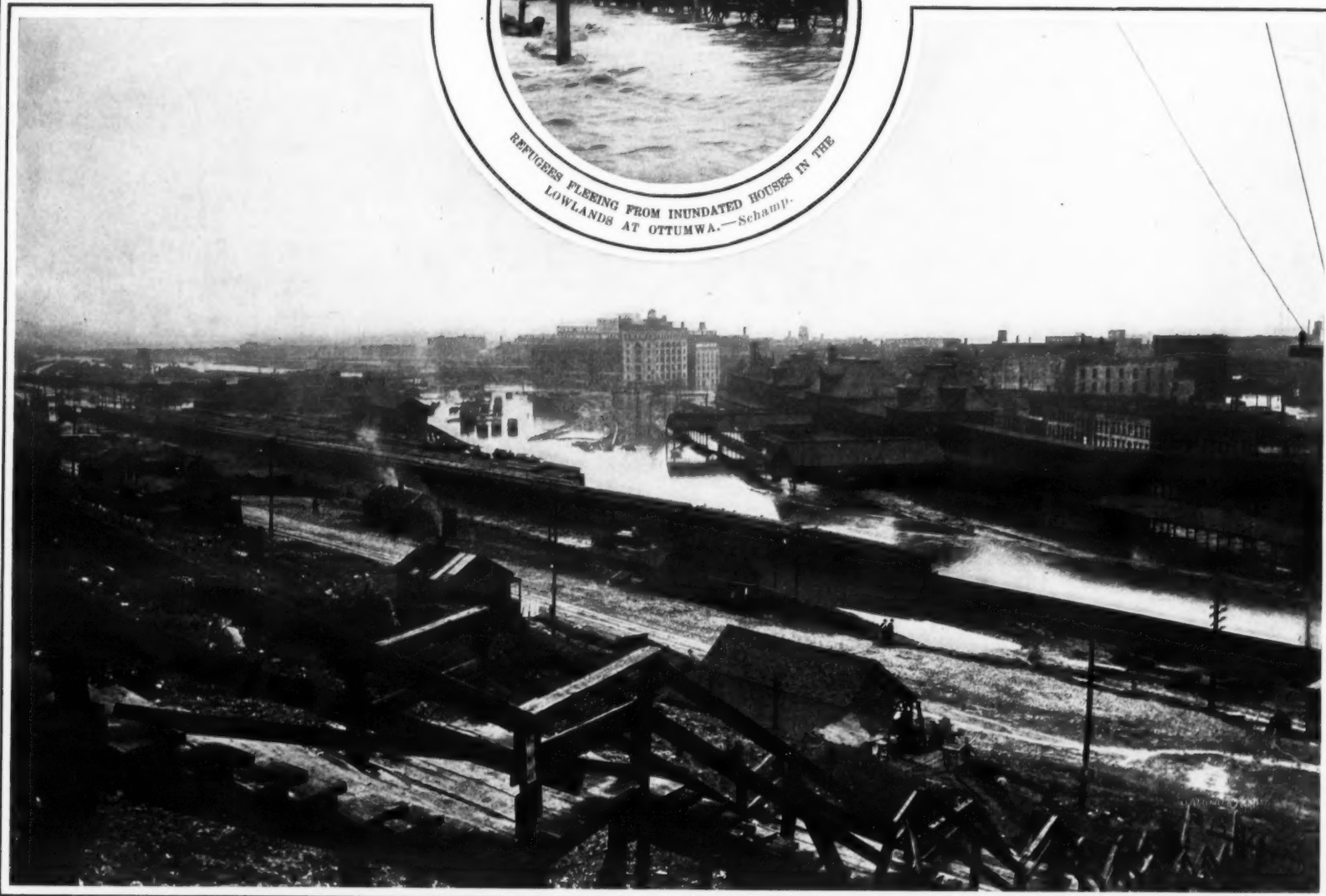
8,000 PERSONS DRIVEN FROM HOME BY THE WORST FLOOD IN THE HISTORY OF OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Schamp.



RAILROAD CENTRE OF OTTUMWA UNDER WATER—LOOKING TOWARD UNION DEPOT FROM MARKET STREET.—Schamp.



REFUGEES FLEEING FROM INUNDATED HOUSES IN THE LOWLANDS AT OTTUMWA.—Schamp.



UNION DEPOT AT KANSAS CITY, MO., FLOODED TO A DEPTH OF TEN FEET BY THE RAGING WATERS OF THE KAW.—Mitchell.



WRECK BROUGHT BY A PRAIRIE STREAM AT ABILENE DURING THE RECENT UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN KANSAS.—Schreder.



FLOOD-WRECKED BUILDING IN NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.—DEPUTY SHERIFF GUARDING THE PROPERTY FROM LOOTERS.—Strickrott.

FIERCE RUSH OF THE DELUGE IN THREE WESTERN STATES.
RAGING RIVERS OVERFLOW, LEADING TOWNS IN IOWA, MISSOURI, AND KANSAS, WITH DESTRUCTIVE FURY.



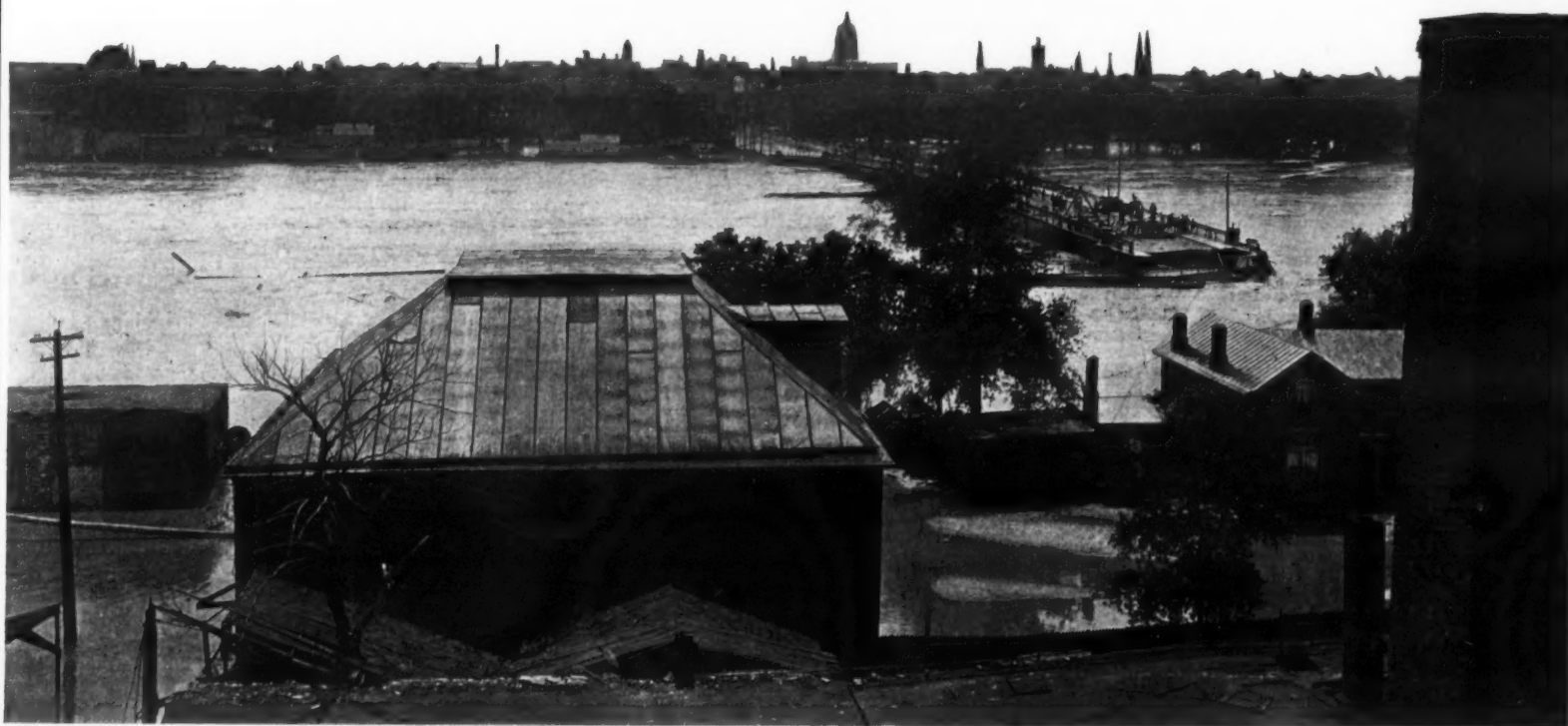
CONSTRUCTING A PONTOON BRIDGE ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, TO HASTEN AID TO SUFFERING THOUSANDS IN NORTH TOPEKA.



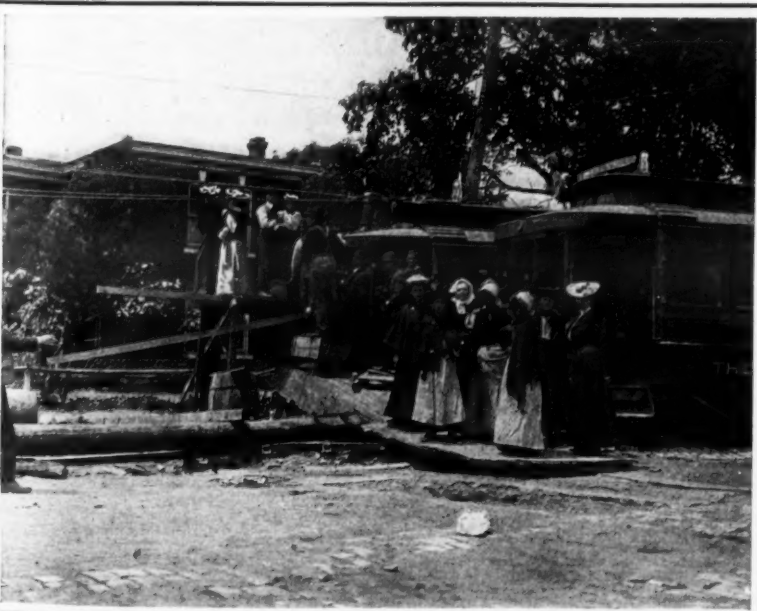
SECTION, ON KANSAS AVENUE, OF THE PONTOON BRIDGE, BY MEANS OF WHICH MANY NORTH TOPEKA PEOPLE WERE SAVED.



MILAN ARCH BRIDGE, 600 FEET LONG, CONNECTING THE TWO TOPEKAS, AS IT WAS BEFORE THE FRESHET.



LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD TOPEKA, FROM BILLARD'S MILL, NORTH TOPEKA, SHOWING SOLID STONE ARCHED MILAN BRIDGE, WHICH WITHSTOOD THE FURY OF THE FLOOD.



REFUGEES AT END OF BRIDGE IN NORTH TOPEKA WAITING TO BE CARRIED OVER ON A CABLE TO A PLACE OF SAFETY.



BASKET SWUNG ON A CABLE WHICH CONVEYED SCORES OF IMPERILED NORTH TOPEKANS ACROSS THE SWIFTEST PART OF THE RIVER—NORTH APPROACH OF BRIDGE SWEEPED AWAY.

CAPITAL OF KANSAS INVADED BY FLOOD AND FIRE.

FEATURES OF THE APPALLING DELUGE THAT CAUSED FIFTY DEATHS AND \$2,000,000 LOSS IN NORTH TOPEKA.

Strickrott.

Forty Million Dollars Lost by the Western Floods

By Charles Moreau Harger

IN SEVEN fearful days the waters of a prairie slope racing into the lower Missouri River have brought to the middle West the greatest loss in life and property of all its history. Hundreds of lives and perhaps \$40,000,000 of property have been sacrificed. Farmers, manufacturers, towns, cities, railroads have all shared in the tremendous damage—and because fire was seldom present there is no recompensing insurance to make the blow lighter. The Kaw valley of Kansas is like an outstretched hand. The finger tips are two hundred miles from the end of the wrist, where is situated Kansas City, Mo. They are, too, 500 feet higher than the city, and down their converging lengths flow the prairie streams. As the river joins the Missouri it makes a turn to the south, and in the bend is Kansas City, Kan., the big sister of the Missouri town. The latter has 50,000 people; the former 170,000. In the former are the stock-yards, the packing-houses, among the largest in the world; car-shops, manufacturing, and wholesale warehouses and grain elevators. Sixty miles westward, at the joining of palm and wrist, is Topeka, the capital of Kansas. Of its 35,000 people nearly one-third live on the level ground north and south of the river, rather than on the high slopes where is the state-house and where are the beautiful homes of leading citizens.

From the middle of May until the 27th all of Kansas received far greater rainfall than customary. The ground was saturated, tornadoes and hail-storms did damage here and there; the State seemed in the centre of an atmospheric disturbance. Then came the rain. Over the slope described it was central. On the morning of the 28th I went to my office. It was so dark at nine o'clock that lights were turned on in the stores, schools and court sessions were adjourned, and business suspended. The rain fell in torrents—drenching, terrifying sheets—without intermission. Hour after hour it came all day and into the dark. In the streets of my home town, on one of the streams, the middle finger of the outstretched hand, the surface water alone was by evening a lake. Ten inches of water had fallen.

Out on the far-reaching prairies that received the downpour the gathering waters were coming, and as they combined their irresistible force overcame all obstacles. What happened in my town happened in all. The little stream became a torrent; it left its banks and spread out into the town and upon the wheat-fields that gave promise of fair harvest. It stood eight feet deep in main streets, it undermined the foundations of brick buildings, it filled cellars and basements, it carried away stock and ruined homes.

But that was only the start. Down all the other fingers the same sort of a flood was racing. The combined force was tremendous and overwhelming. At the wrist the Kaw became a wall of water, rising five feet in a single hour. In the smaller towns it had caused anxiety; in Topeka it was a source of terror. Over all the lower parts of the city it spread, rising to the second-story windows. It swept away strong buildings, it wrenched railway tracks as though they were cords of silk. Here, as in other towns had happened, the water reached the lime stored in a lumber office, and flames cast their weird glare on the rushing waters that poured in unaccustomed currents. Boats rescued families imprisoned in houses, rafts took away hundreds from roofs; the state-house became a hospital for refugees, the city buildings were filled with terror-stricken sufferers. Ten thousand people were out of their homes, and hundreds of them, if

not thousands, would never find their dwellings habitable. Farther down the wrist went the rising water. On the way it tore out mills and dams, it covered fertile fields. At Kansas City its coming was expected, but it followed so quickly on the news of its coming that not all could escape. It flooded the lower portion of the city, swept away all bridges over the Kaw but one, and so swelled the Missouri that others went out on the east. At the union depot, through which have gone so many million home-makers of the West, the water was eleven feet deep at one end and fifteen feet at the other. Freight cars were floating in the yards like paper boxes. The entire bottoms were one raging torrent, taking with it the labor of years, the fortunes of business firms, the savings of families.

"I stood on the high bluff opposite the depot," said a friend of mine, "on Sunday morning, May 31st, and counted in thirty minutes thirty-seven houses and store buildings floating down with the flood." And this continued for five days. Four- and five-story brick blocks by the dozen collapsed in the flood. The packing-houses were almost ruined. Losses of half a million could be figured in a single establishment. Ferry-boats, steam-launches, skiffs, and barges were pressed into service. Cattle and hogs by the thousand from the stock-yards were taken into second-story rooms. Others perished. School children were taken from school-houses in boats after long waits. A passenger train stood two days on a bridge where approaches were washed away, waiting for relief. Two companies of federal troops patrolled the streets to prevent looting; people made raids on grocery stores in fear of famine; panic struck the city for the time being. The catastrophe was beyond the comprehension of those who had lived so long in supposed security. Telegraphic communication between the two Kansas Citys was by way of Fort Worth, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago. For a time the city was without water, light (either gas or electric), or street-car service. This did not continue long, and the reorganization was rapid, as the relief was prompt. Military

rules prevailed, being necessary to control the unruly element.

The loss to the city will exceed \$20,000,000. The loss of life may be five hundred—it may be more. None can tell for weeks. The desolation of the homes when the waters receded cannot be described. It meant 20,000 people with scarcely place to rest, scarcely a dwelling to call home. It was a terrible exposition of the power of those waters from the high prairies that came down so steadily in rain. The little towns like my own, that with three trunk lines of railway went ten days without train service, a week without a daily paper from out of the city, with not even telegraph service for as long—something that had not happened since the days of the Indians—thought they had a hard time, but they did not realize anything of the terrible experience that came to Kansas City and Topeka.

Over a stretch of the richest country in the West, where wheat stood waist high and corn was peeping through the ground, where alfalfa fields were in bloom and oats was beginning to wave, 200 miles long and three to five miles wide, the valley is swept clear. Not less than \$10,000,000 will be the farmers' loss. The towns will lose another \$1,000,000; Topeka, \$3,000,000; the railroads, \$2,000,000. And all because it rained up among the fingers of the prairie water basin.

To the northeast was another extension of heavy rain. In Iowa along the Des Moines the rains also fell. The Platte in eastern Nebraska was miles wide, the streets of Ottumwa and Keokuk were in similar plight to those of the Kaw valley towns. Hannibal, Mo., had the highest water in its history, and finally the mighty Mississippi absorbed the flood and the waters were visited on St. Louis and cities farther toward the Gulf. In the valley of the Kaw a farmer stood on an island in the centre of which stood his house. All the remainder of the farm was under water to a depth of seven feet. He charged twenty-five cents to take two passengers over to dry land. "Discouraged?" was asked. "Not much," was the response, with ready Western grit. "I bought this farm two years ago, and I wouldn't sell it to-day for a thousand dollars more than it cost me. I'll raise the best crops in 1904 that this State ever saw. This is the best mulching I could ask."

The towns will suffer most from the flood. The farms will recover quickly. On many of the submerged acres a crop of corn will yet be planted and harvested. The wheat is not all gone. Not more than one-twentieth of the Kansas crop is directly affected—probably not that. There has been much stock drowned, many farms made desolate; the blow is a fearful one. Only the flood of 1844 compares with it. But the West is stout-hearted, buoyant; it will heal the scars and recover.

The normal rainfall over the Kaw valley is forty-eight inches. One-fourth of that, the amount that should have come down in three months, fell in two days. It filled cellars at Salina, Abilene, Junction City, Manhattan, Emporia, Council Grove. It filled the first floors at Topeka. Its terrific torrent swept away buildings at Kansas City as it rushed toward the sea. Then it spread out over the lower Missouri levees and inundated the farms farther down.

And all because it rained too fast on the outstretched palm!

BRACES the nerves, builds up the blood, strengthens every way—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.

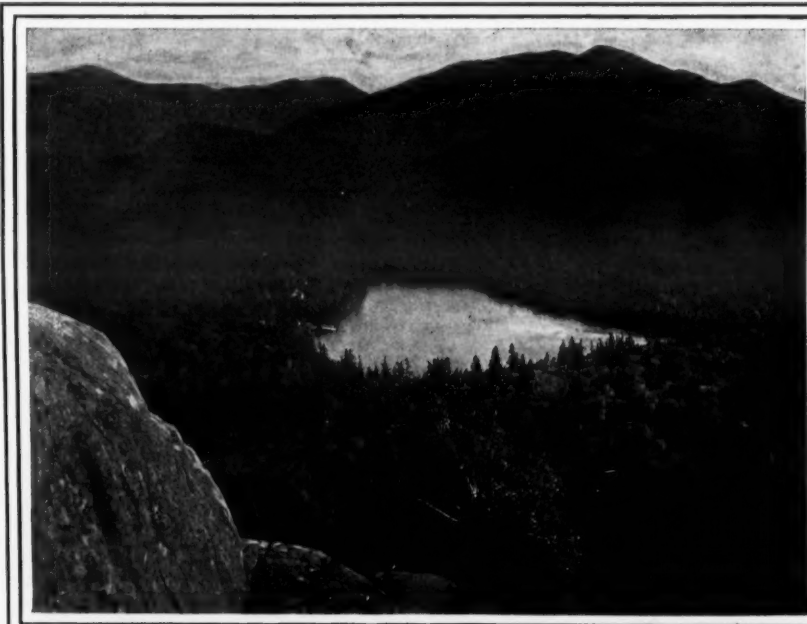
My Vacation Mecca.

I WILL NOT spend vacation's days
Beside a summer sea,
Nor will I seek the pleasant ways
Of gay humanity.
Upon no mountain's rugged crest
Will I unfold my tent,
But in a place of peaceful rest
My moments will be spent.

I'LL JOURNEY to a quiet spot,
Beyond a shady lane;
The threshold of a moss-grown cot
My feet will cross again:
And then her lips I'll fondly press,
Her form I will embrace;
I'll look upon the loveliness
Of her angelic face.

WE'LL STROLL together, side by side,
And, gazing in her eyes,
My heart will thrill with manly pride,
And love that never dies.
For, in that cot of humble charms
Abides my purest joy—
My mother waits, with open arms,
To welcome home her boy.

LAWRENCE PORCHER HEXT.



HEART LAKE IN FIRE-SWEPT LAKE PLACID REGION—MOUNTS MCINTYRE, MARCY, AND COLDEN IN BACKGROUND—FAMOUS ADIRONDACK LODGE ON LEFT OF LAKE ALSO BURNED.
Copyright, 1888, by S. R. Stoddard.



BAND OF EXPERIENCED MEN DESPERATELY FIGHTING THE FIRE WHICH DESTROYED HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF FINE TIMBER AND MANY BUILDINGS. RICH MEN WHOSE COTTAGES WERE THREATENED AIDED THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.

MAGNIFICENT ADIRONDACK FORESTS RAVAGED BY FLAMES.

NEW YORK'S FINEST WOODLANDS IRREPARABLY DAMAGED BY FIRES CARELESSLY BUILT DURING THE DROUGHT.

The Wonderful Art of Using the Lasso

By Frank Chamberlin



LASSOIST JUMPING INTO THE SPINNING HORIZONTAL CIRCLE FORMED BY THE LARIAT.



INCREASING SIZE OF SPINNING LOOP BEHIND PERFORMER, GUIDED BY SENSE OF TOUCH ONLY.

THE WILD and reckless cowboy whose feats of daring on foot and horseback have been bread and butter for the writers of cheap novels for nearly half a century, is slowly passing

away, and in a few years the ranges that once knew him will know him no more. The modern methods of cattle raising (notably the adaptation of an almost endless mileage of wire fence, and also the tendency to split large herds up into smaller ones to aid in their handling) are forcing these centaurs out of the business, and the old guard watch the decline of their trade with sorrow. A more typical set of men, emblematic of a wild, free, and unrestrained life, never lived than the cowboy of the Western cattle plains. As horsemen, they were the peers of any body of mounted men in the world. As men, they were without fear, and in all the tricks and turns of the man who must depend on his own prowess and ability they were the past-masters.

There were two things that were a part of the very existence of the cowboy. One was his pony, or "cayuse," and the other his lasso. In manipulating the lariat, as it was often called, they performed feats that were seemingly impossible, often almost incredible. The "riata," or "lariat," the rope used on the range in the handling of the vast herds of horses and cattle, is undoubtedly of Spanish origin. Cortez is credited with having introduced it on the continent of North America. Since the followers of that invader roped their horned cattle and Andalusian ponies on the Mexican plateaus its utility has been recognized throughout western America. Indeed, it is an indispensable factor in the handling of livestock on the range, and the picturesque cowboy without it would be as helpless as a soldier unarmed in battle.

The words "lariat," "lasso," "riata," or "rope" are suggestive of coils of braided rawhide, the latter term having long since been adopted, both as a verb and noun; as, for instance, one hears a "roper" say, "I roped him with my new 'string.'" "My 'rope' is on my saddle." The material is often of woven or twisted hair or hemp, according to the choice or resources of the user. Americans favor the hemp rope, while Mexican vaqueros prefer braided hide. The latter is preferable for use in rainy or bad weather, as the natural oils are retained in the raw material, and these tend to prevent the hardening and stiffening of the rope, which condition is very undesirable if good results are to be looked for. A lasso is usually of about three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, the length varying with individual taste, but from thirty-five to forty feet length is considered the most practical. A rope of the latter measurement is not efficient over twenty-two to twenty-five feet from the animal or object to be secured, as some twelve feet must, of necessity, be devoted to the loop proper, while some five feet must be retained in the hand as reserve to relieve a quick strain and to use in taking a turn or two upon the saddle-horn after catching.

A rawhide rope is made by cutting the raw material into strands of about one-quarter inch diameter. Six of these strands are braided around a seventh or inside strip, and the rope when finished, having been rolled under foot, is perfectly smooth and far less liable to kink, knot, or twist than is one of hemp. This fact alone commends it to the consideration of the cowboy. Any delay at a critical moment, when, for instance, a quick recovery and throw must be made, may cost him his safety or even his life. All ropes, of whatever material, are made pliable by dragging them on the ground from the horn of the saddle. Labor on

the almost limitless cattle ranges of the West is never-ending. From early dawn to star-set dusk, from dusk to dawn again, in the blossoming beauty of spring, under the fiery rays of a pitiless sun, or facing the icy breath of a winter storm, the cowboy's work goes on unceasingly. He all but lives in the saddle, and wherever he rides, whether by day or by night, beneath the summer stars or braving the snows of winter, he carries with him, coiled and secured to his saddle-horn, ready for instant action, his lariat. For there are few tasks that fall to his share that do not involve the use of the rope, and a good "roper" is indispensable to every big outfit. He commands good wages and certainly earns every cent he receives.

He is, of necessity, a man in the full sense of the term—clear-headed, with nerves and muscles of steel; able to think and act with lightning rapidity; of sound judgment, and, above all, a stranger to fear. His work is constantly performed in the midst of danger. A rope may break under a heavy strain; a blow from the recoiling end would be as serious as a pistol shot. Any inattention or blunder in handling an enraged steer may mean death in some dreadful form. The cowboy, or "puncher," as the modern phrase terms him, may have his faults, but cowardice and stupidity are not among them. As a matter of fact, few men are cowards or fools who live close to nature.

The "daring, dashing" cowboy of earlier days, much lauded in story and song, in all languages and many climes, will soon be found only in Wild West shows and other traveling amusement aggregations. Indeed, even now he is banished to those isolated districts where up-to-date methods have not been adopted by the rancher. The cattle business may have gained as to profit in its transition from the unrestrained freedom of vast ranges to "farming on horseback," but it has altogether lost its romance.

Branding on the unfenced range is a task that never ends. There are constantly being discovered animals that have been missed at the regular round-up, and these, wherever found, are immediately roped, thrown, and "burned." At every turn and in every phase of his work the cowboy has use for his rope. It is brought into play to catch fresh mounts for the men, for no horse is kept under saddle more than a few hours at a time. If, as not infrequently happens, a steer strays into a quicksand, or mires in a bottom,

the lasso is dropped over his horns, and a pull from the saddle speedily extricates him. When the mess-wagon needs a lift up a hill, or assistance in crossing miry bottom land, the "man with the rope" is at hand to render assistance. Wood must be brought to the camp-fire; the cowboy attaches one end of his rope to the log of his desire, securing it by any number of "throws" or "hitches," takes a "snub" on his saddle-horn, and his well-trained, willing pony does the rest. The rope when in service is never tied nor attached to the saddle in any way, but should the rider care to hold any animal, after catching, he simply takes a turn or two around the saddle-horn and this does service instead of tying, and can instantly be released if that be necessary. History also recalls and records innumerable gatherings of enraged citizens, the result of whose work has proven that a rancher's rope is often pressed into emergency service, sometimes assisting at "necktie parties" and lynching bees.

A mistaken impression prevails in the public mind regarding the manner in which a lasso is handled. The idea that the loop is always swung around the head before making a cast, especially when the roper is on

foot, is erroneous. No man of experience ever makes a cast in this fashion from the ground in practical work. There are several good and sufficient reasons why he does not. One

of them is that the movement is likely to frighten stock, especially horses; another, and good one, is that he may have to delay a minute or two, biding his time, awaiting a favorable opportunity to make the cast. He knows that better results are obtained by holding the rope as unobtrusively as possible, even keeping it concealed from the object of capture, should the animals sought be timid or nervous. On the contrary, whenever mounted and in pursuit, it is absolutely necessary to swing the loop over and around the head, for the cast must be made with the greatest possible force, in order to overcome, not only the forward movement of the pursued, but also the action of the wind, should that chance to cause a disadvantage.

As to the manner of casting, some "ropers" throw with a quick, jerky movement of the hand, seeming

to use the arm very little and the body not at all. Others employ body, arm, and hand. Both methods are effective when perfected by practice. The variety and number of casts and throws are almost innumerable. Many of the most common have names by which they are designated. Among others may be mentioned the "head" throw, the most common; the "heeling" throw, used in securing the running feet; the "back-hand," "under-hand," "circle," and "dodge" throw, all of which are used continually. There are also many "hitches," occasion suggesting the one to be used.

Bitter experience, gained only by actual rope work among branded range cattle of the West, will produce a practical lasso expert. This perfection is acquired only by years of patient application to the subject. The production of fancy lasso work demands a much higher degree of skill than does the practical work, the former being founded upon the latter. Professional lasso experts, now appearing in public, can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. To one lady only is due the honor and credit of having gone through the rudimentary stages to acquire practical rope knowledge. Years of constant practice in the fancy work, added to her practical knowledge, has made her so proficient that Myrtle Chamberlin stands out as the only professional lady lasso expert in the world. She has the following to say regarding her experience in having invaded man's domain and becoming a cow-girl, and the conditions which brought her distinction in being alone in her calling among her sex:

"For five seasons, beginning in April, 1892, and each succeeding summer, embracing eight months in the year, I spent my time on my uncle's Montana ranch, located south of Glendive, Montana, and on the Little Missouri River, visiting him as his guest, but also devoting my time and attention to learning all that I possibly could regarding the Western branded cattle business, a subject in which I was deeply interested. Almost the first cowboy with whom I formed an acquaintance after my arrival, was Frank W. Chamberlin, now champion lasso-handler of America, and whom I later married. He was then employed in breaking horses, and doing the outfit's roping for my uncle. From him I learned the mysteries of practical rope-handling. I practiced faithfully, and I assure you that as a means of exercise it discounts all dumb-bell drills and Delsarte manoeuvres. Every muscle is brought into play, and when afoot a standing position must be maintained at all times, together with a constant movement of the trunk, limbs, head, neck, and even the fingers. Five seasons of constant application and

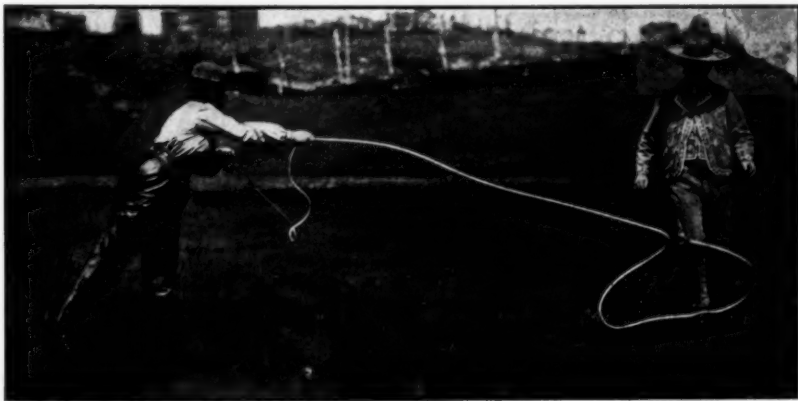
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PIVOT TRICK—THE BODY ENCIRCLED WHILE THE LOOP SPINS AROUND WITH GREAT SWIFTNES.



DIFFICULT DOUBLE TRICK—PERFORMERS LEAPING IN AND OUT OF WHIRLING LOOP.



FOOT THROW—CATCHING FOOT OF RUNNING PERSON—STEERS CAUGHT IN THE SAME WAY.

The Two "Rush" Hours of New York City

By John Mathews



A MAN WHO dwelt with his wife and eight small children in a New York flat, and was growing bald as a book-keeper at \$60 a month, read, one stifling summer morning, that on the day before several infants of the tenements had died from the torture of the malevolent heat. His own little ones were panting in the breathless rooms where they lived. Half-dressed they lay across the windowsills, only to be distressed by the burned and dust-laden air that swept from the hot pavement far below.

When he went out for luncheon that day the father of the eight little children made inquiries about homes in the suburbs; and three weeks later he and his wife and the eight children were in a frame cottage in a village twenty-five miles away, with leafy trees over their heads and cool green grass around their feet, and the children were tumbling about it as glad as chickens who revel in soft soil when they find it on the sunny side of the barn. The father was traveling to and from his office every day in a railroad train. He had become one of a class rapidly increasing in New York, those who depend for their living on one of the multitude of industries on Manhattan island, yet make a journey twice daily between it and a home many miles away "in the country."

Already this suburban district reaches in some directions nearly seventy-five miles. Its boundary, thanks to the rapid development of the electric trolley, is constantly extending, and its population rapidly becoming more dense. The human current from the island of Manhattan to some of the islands or the mainland surrounding it has increased so fast that the railroads find difficulty in carrying their many thousands of daily passengers.

A broad suburban belt encircles the central island. It is spread over Staten Island, Long Island, across Connecticut, New York State, and New Jersey. This belt varies in breadth. In some places it is fifty miles wide. In some parts it is narrower, at other points it is broader. The people in this encircling district depend directly or indirectly on the metropolis for their livelihood. Those who do not travel to Manhattan every day live by contributing to the necessities of those who do. In this suburban zone there are other large cities; but they have become subsidiary to the metropolis, and much of their population is made up of persons who have changed their residence from the congestion of the little island that is the centre and the life of this large territory.

The suburban population has driven back further and further from the city the dairyman and the farmer. Farms have become town lots, dairies have given place to "ginger-box" suburban homes. And just as the suburban district makes slow but inevitable conquest of the farms, so is the business area of Manhattan island constantly creeping forward, driving gradually to the upper end, to the borders, and off from the island entirely the residence population. The encroaching business district follows the two main arteries from the lower end of the city to the upper end, these being Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Residence after residence is deserted by its occupants; a few alterations are made, a window or two enlarged, some plate-glass is put in, a score of signs are hung out, and the old brownstone mansion has become a business building.

Then comes the next stage of development; the old building, with one or two of its neighbors, is razed, and in its place rises a magnificent structure of steel and stone. And as this inevitable process goes on in the main arteries, the same change takes place, too, in the side streets parallel to them. Thus is the residence area made smaller every day, the population growing denser, the people living "in layers" in apartment and tenement houses. This invariable tendency, the growth of the commercial district, the narrowing down of the residence area, has led to the interesting prognostication that ultimately the island of Manhattan will be devoted exclusively to business, while all those who have their interest and employment there will live on one of the surrounding islands or the mainland, and travel by train or trolley or ferry to their work on Manhattan every day.

The spreading out of the great city is shown by the rapid growth and extension of the suburbs in all directions. The story of the growing suburbs is told by the railroads which carry the "commuters," those whose business or employment is in New York and who travel between it and their suburban homes daily on reduced-

rate tickets. Along the lines of one railroad system which extends into New Jersey and New York this population is increasing at the rate of 100 per cent. a year. For its host of "commuters" this railway company runs 200 trains

every day at intervals of ten minutes during the morning and evening "rush" hours.

Before four o'clock in the afternoon, the great stone vessels of New York's business district begin to empty into the streets the multitude of human beings which fills them. And the human mass in the narrow channels of the streets flows toward the borders of Manhattan island. The main stream is increased by the contents of a hundred tributaries, so that it grows more dense and black as its course continues. At the water's edge the black current is stopped for a moment, forming in eddies and pools in the houses of three dozen separate ferry lines. Then there is heard the peculiar metallic clatter of the wheels that tighten the moorings of the ferry-boats; the gates of the stations are thrown open, and the dark stream goes on, filling the queer crafts that crawl slowly across the river to the opposite shore, like great flat bugs on the water.

At the other side are the trolley-cars and the trains; and the stream flows into these small tributary channels and is carried rapidly away by them, and scattered broadcast over an area of many thousand acres. The great centre of the city is empty and silent until the morning. Then the black torrent comes back, like a flood, on the little island, where it boils and surges in endless turmoil until the day's end. Every twenty-four hours, it is estimated, more than two million people go between Manhattan island and the land surrounding it. About half a million people cross the Brooklyn bridge in that time; two or three times as many come and go on the ferry-boats; and half a million arrive at and leave New York City by train.

Practical questions face the man of family who is in New York. He finds that condensation of population on Manhattan island reduces the space and cost of a home. He sees a hundred ingenious devices to save an inch of space. He finds low ceilings, tiny rooms, narrow hallways. Land is dear and rent is high; and besides, there are no trees or grass for the children. So thousands every month are led to become "commuters."

The exodus to the suburbs of one kind of Manhattan's population makes room for another kind. The large proportion of those who leave the heart of the city for the suburban territory beyond its borders are American-born. The residents of foreign birth remaining on the island are constantly reinforced by large numbers of immigrants from Europe. So that the percentage of foreign-born people on Manhattan island is rapidly increasing. One-fourth are now of the Jewish race. There are half as many Italians, and hundreds of thousands of Germans, Irish, and Slavonic peoples. Further evidence that the new comers from Europe increase the city population is the statement of a New York railroad official.

"Not one per cent," he said, "of those who leave Manhattan island and go to make their homes in surrounding towns are of foreign birth. Practically all of them are Americans. The foreigners seldom come to us with inquiries about homes in the country. They seem to have a preference, even, for their life in the crowded districts. If Manhattan island ever becomes entirely denuded of residence population, the foreigners apparently will be the last to go."

To encourage dwelling in the suburbs railroads offer large reductions of fare. The usual "commuters'" rate is about three-quarters of a cent per mile, a substantial decrease from the regular two cents a mile. For instance, Orange, N. J., is twelve miles from New York City. The regular fare one way is twenty-five cents. A monthly commutation-book containing sixty trips can be bought for \$5.50. This is a trifle more than nine cents a trip, a large reduction from twenty-five cents. Some of these suburban trains run on a schedule of forty miles an hour, which makes it possible for men to have their homes at the outer part of the suburban belt.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is seventy-three miles from the metropolis, yet there are several "commuters"

who live in Poughkeepsie and travel daily to New York City.

There are a few others who make the daily trip from Philadelphia, ninety miles away. This forced ignoring of distance, caused by the centralization of population, is one of the interesting features of the times.

The situation presents one of the most serious railroad problems. The railways which bear the heaviest burden of suburban travel around about New York are preparing to enlarge their terminal facilities and increase the number of their tracks. For the load comes all at once. One road has five trains scheduled to leave the depot at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the sturdy engines puff from the station cover nearly abreast.

In this "commuter" travel are some interesting incidents. One of these is the "club-car." A number of men living in the same city form a club which leases by the year a special car from the railroad company. The special coach is furnished for ease and comfort with fine carpets, easy chairs, and tables, where the club members may pass the time at cards while they are making their daily journeys. Others sit reading and smoking as the train rolls along. Club members and their families and guests but no others are permitted to ride in these special cars.

The first hot breath of summer sends the city dwellers to country homes. Many of them, expecting to be temporary "commuters" only, become permanent, which is a reason why the population thickens in the suburban belt.

"Leslie's Weekly" in the School-room.

THERE ARE few things of such educative value as a first-class illustrated newspaper, which visualizes to its readers, and therefore more deeply impresses on their minds, scenes and incidents of present import and of historic significance. Such a publication appeals especially to the young, and it may be made a potent influence in their mental growth. In every household where there are children an illustrated paper of high grade may fitly find a place as a supplement to the text-books of the schools. This fact has already been given recognition in educational quarters, and the idea may be expected to gain in favor as time goes on.

An instance of the appreciation in which the best sort of illustrated newspapers is held by those who have to do with the training of youth, has recently been furnished at Whitinsville, Mass. Mr. Arthur F. Whitin, one of the proprietors of the great cotton mills at that place, offered as "a reward of merit" to each pupil of the Northbridge public schools who had a perfect attendance during the school year a year's subscription to any one of several periodicals which he named. Needless to say one of the papers on this list of honor was LESLIE'S WEEKLY, everywhere known as a safe, wholesome, entertaining, and instructive family journal. Out of the necessarily not large number of young people to whom the subscription right was awarded, not less than five chose as their favorite paper LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and are now in regular receipt of their copies, having access in these to a fund of knowledge and refined pleasure that cannot fail to add to the worth and the happiness of their lives. The pupils who proved so faithful in their school duties and who evinced such good taste in the selection of their home reading deserve to have their names mentioned in print. They are Arthur Bigelow, William McSheehy, Grace S. Ormsby, John A. Westcott, and Byron L. Moore, all of Whitinsville, Mass., and each and every one of them a credit to that town.

Feeding to Fit

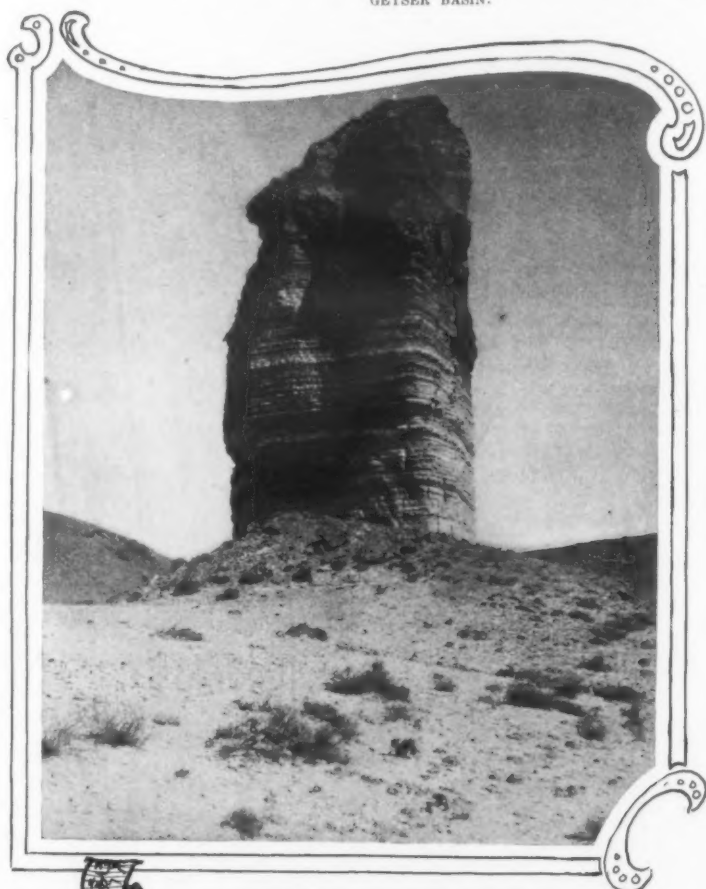
is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever-changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send 10 cents for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson Street, New York.



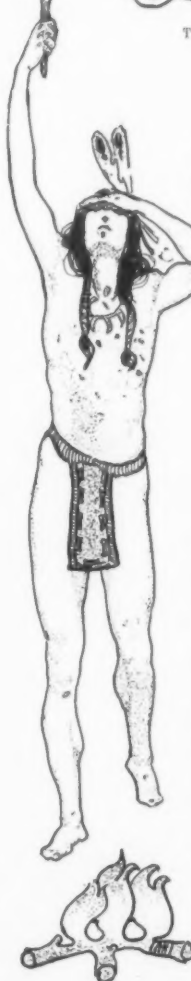
THE "SPONGE," A REMARKABLE HOT FOUNTAIN IN THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN.



THE FAMOUS "PAINT POTS," CURIOUS NATURAL FORMATIONS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK, AT THUMB OF LAKE.



GIGANTIC AND IMPOSING PILLAR OF ROCK, THE "GIANT'S THUMB," IN WYOMING.



THE "BLACK GROWLER," A NOTED GEYSER IN NORRIS BASIN, YELLOWSTONE PARK.



THE "LION," A BOILING POOL IN THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN, YELLOWSTONE PARK.



STRIKING SCENE NEAR THE "CATACOMBS," IN WYOMING.

ODD FEATURES OF THE WILD SCENERY OF THE FAR WEST.
FANTASTIC ROCK FORMATIONS IN WYOMING, AND THE CURIOUS GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

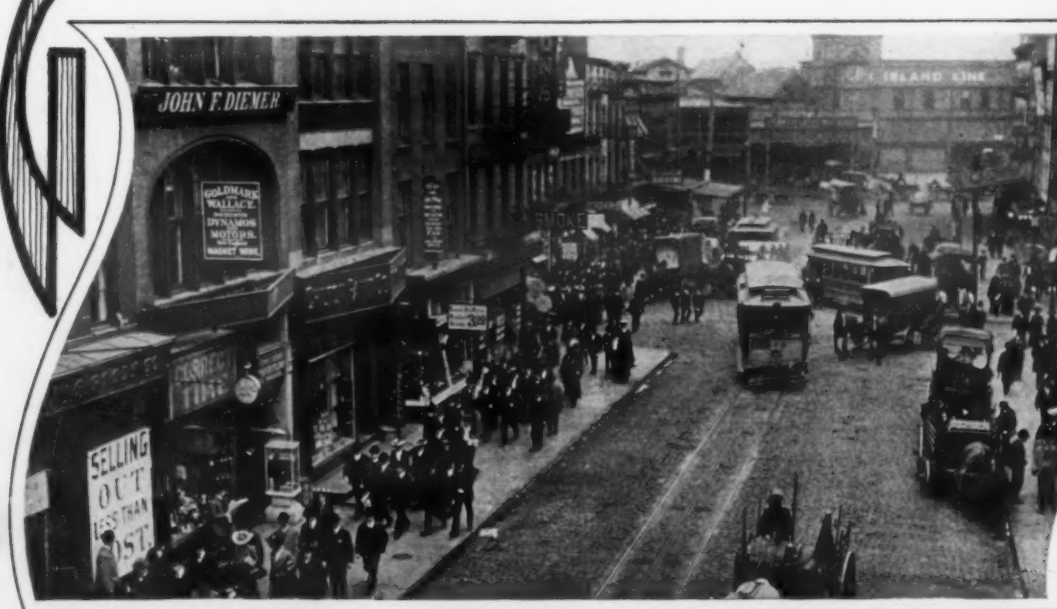
Photographs by J. E. Stimson. See page 623.



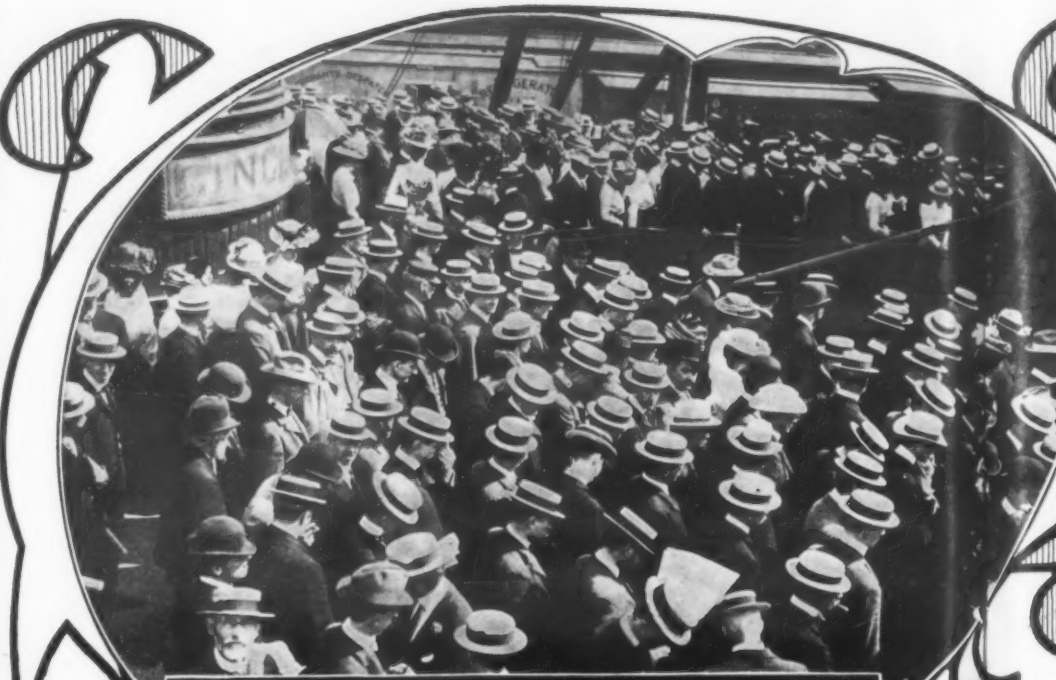
HOMeward BOUND THOUSANDS COVERING SIDEWALKS AND PAVEMENT, A DAILY SIGHT ON NASSAU STREET, IN THE HEART OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.—Phelan.



A JERSEY CITY FERRY-BOAT ON A SWELTERING SUMMER DAY, LOADED TO THE GUARDS. Dunn.



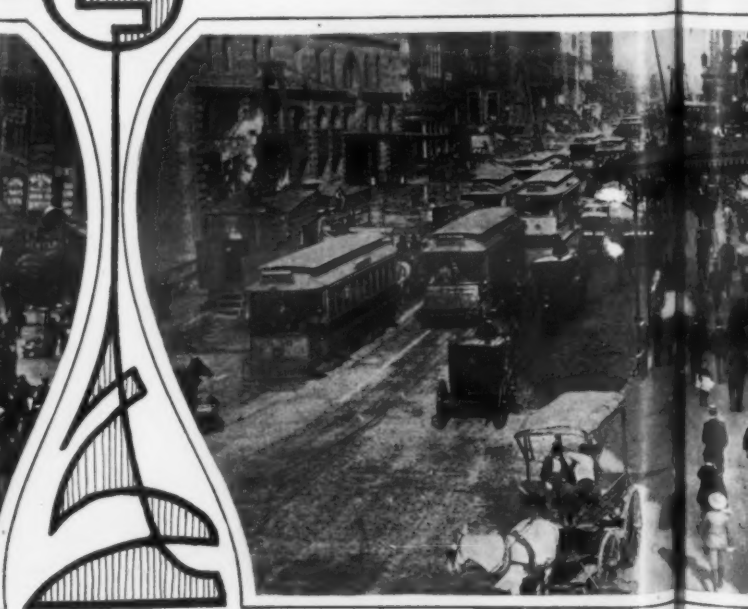
STREAM OF FOOT PASSENGERS FROM THE CROWDED MORNING FERRIES.—Phelan.



HURRIED "COMMUTERS" TO THE DEPOT OF A FERRY. WAITING TO GO. Dunn.



FLOOD OF DEPARTING EMPLOYEES AT EVENING TIME FROM ONE FACTORY WHERE 6,000 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED.—Phelan.



JAM OF STREET CARS ON FORTY-SECOND STREET NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER. Dunn.

THE RUSH AND CRUSH OF
HOW RUSHING MILLIONS DAILY TRAVEL BETWEEN MANHATTAN ISLAND, THE MOST DENSELY

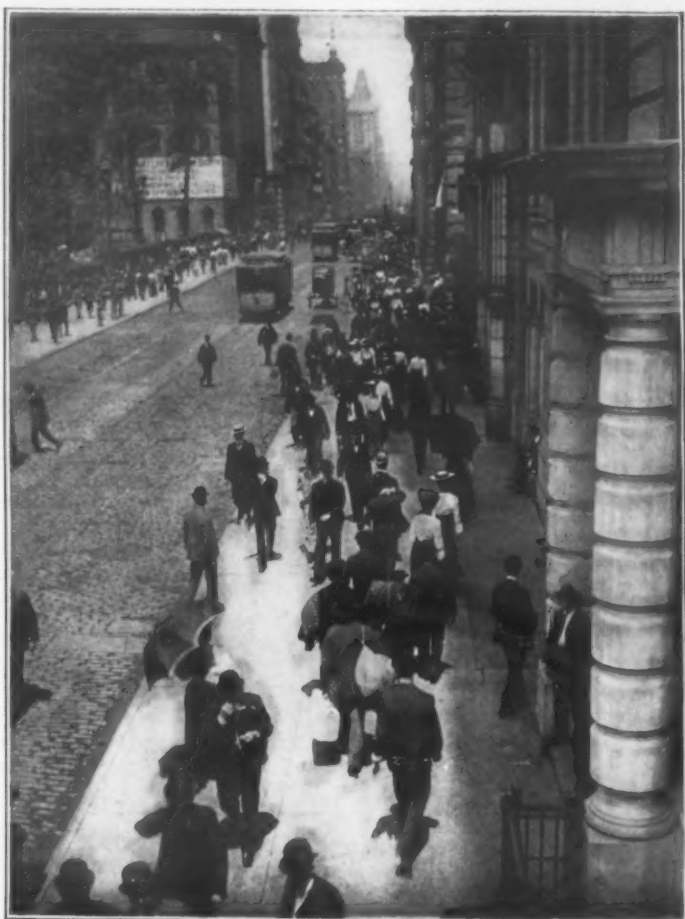


HURRIED "COMMUTERS" ON THE DECK OF A FERRY-BOAT WAITING TO GO ASHORE.



BROADWAY AT LUNCH-TIME. A HUNDRED THOUSAND ON THE SIDEWALKS WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS.

Levick.



OUTPOURING FROM THE GREAT SKY-SCRAPERS INTO BROADWAY, IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

Phelan.

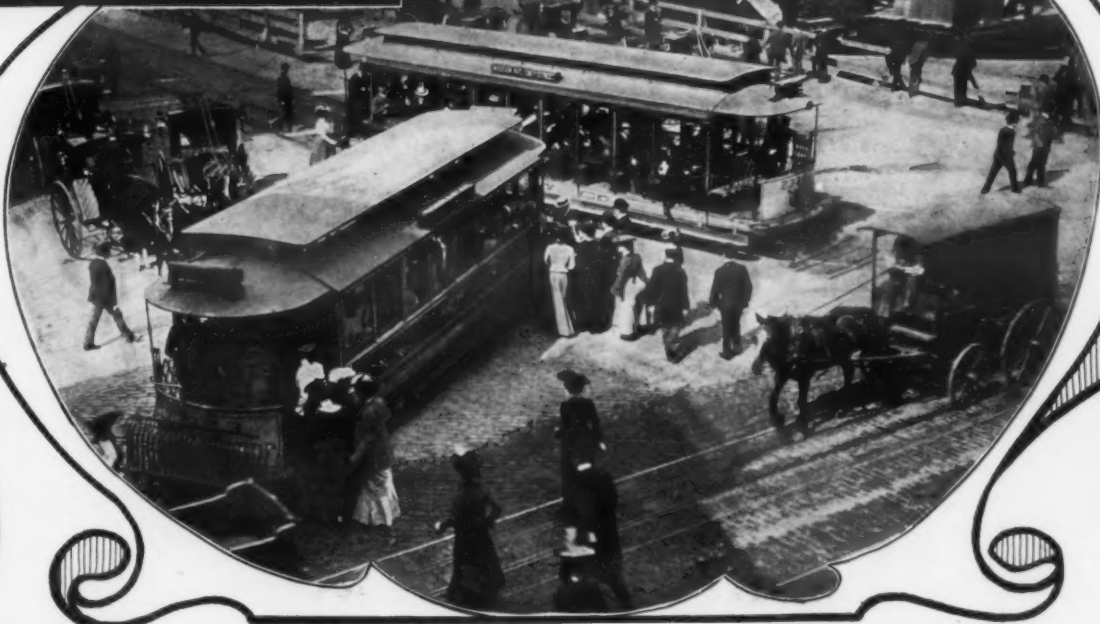


CRUSH OF VEHICLES AT THE NEW YORK END OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE, ONE OF THE MOST CONGESTED POINTS IN THE CITY.

Phelan.



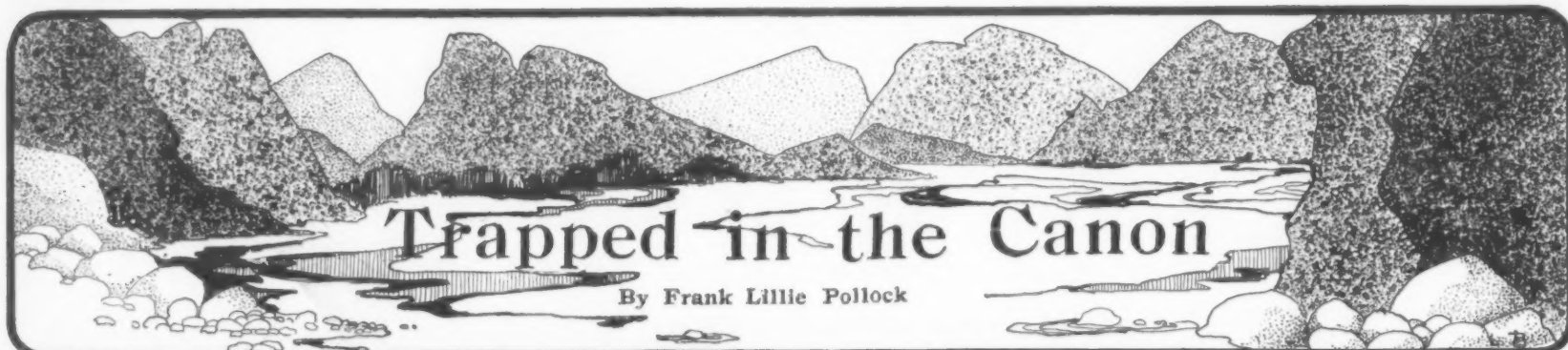
SECOND STREET NEAR THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Phelan.



CARS AND CABS WAITING FOR "COMMUTERS," AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Phelan.

SH OF OUR GREATEST CITY.

MOST DENSELY POPULATED SPOT IN THE WORLD, AND ITS SURROUNDING CITIES.—See page 610.



WHEN LEE GRAHAM went to New Mexico for the benefit of his bronchial tubes he established himself at a small and isolated mountain-camp to the south of Santa Fé, in order to avoid the innumerable "lungers" who assist so largely to populate that State.

He was under medical orders to live as much as possible in the open air, with moderate exercise, and in obedience to these directions he spent most of his time in rambling and riding about the lower slopes of the hills. As his health and strength increased he extended these excursions, occasionally making camping and hunting trips of two or three days' duration.

After he had lost and found himself five or six times, he began to imagine himself an accomplished frontiersman, and he projected an expedition into a rugged range of bare mountains about forty miles away, where there were said to be some remarkable cliff-dwelling remains. This was the most ambitious trip he had undertaken, and he packed a rather elaborate camping outfit, including his India-rubber air mattress.

Shortly after his arrival he had sent to Denver for that unusual article of camp luxury. It could be inflated like a bicycle tire into a very comfortable bed, or rolled and buckled small enough to strap behind a saddle. The local mountain-men, who were hardened to sleeping on naked granite, with a cactus under each elbow and a rattlesnake at their feet, ridiculed this unsparingly; but Graham cheerfully endured this persecution for the sake of the comfort he got out of the contrivance. But he assuredly had no expectation that it would ever serve as a means of preservation from sudden death.

He set out at dawn, but progress was slow over the rugged trails, and that day he made scarcely thirty miles. Shortly before sun-down he struck a small stream flowing down from the mountains through a rocky cañon, and half a mile further up its gorge he observed a small clump of scrubby pines. This combination of grass, wood, and water—particularly the latter—was too rare to be passed by, and he followed the stream-bed up to the trees and prepared to camp. This was no very elaborate operation, for he carried no sort of tent, the chances of rain being rather less than those of an earthquake. In less than an hour he had cooked and eaten supper, and being considerably fatigued by the day's ride he "blew up" his bed and lay down in his blankets.

After some hours' sleep he was sharply awaked, as it seemed to him, by a bright light having been flashed in his face. The fire had burned low, and it was very dark. All the stars had gone out, and the sky was like ink. He heard the broncho snorting restlessly, and as he lay half awake a blinding flash of lightning flared across the gorge, followed in a few seconds by a shattering peal of thunder. His horse stamped and seemed to be trying to break loose. An old mountaineer would have taken the hint at once, but Graham was much less of a backwoodsman than he imagined.

A regular, deep, roaring sound, which he took to be the wind rising among the upper peaks, became audible and grew rapidly louder. To his horror, the mattress suddenly moved beneath him. Half rising, he caught at its edge, his hand chancing to fall upon the strap by which it was buckled into a roll. A wet splash struck his fingers, and almost in the same breath a roaring wall of inky water, half filling the cañon and faintly visible by the bub-

bles and froth upon its crest, swept down the gorge with the speed of a railway train and a thunder and chaos like the end of the world.

Graham was picked up like a chip, tossed into the air, and submerged again under tons of swirling water, before he could draw breath. He was dashed violently against miscellaneous flotsam; once he struck heavily against something large and soft that he vaguely fancied to be his horse. But all through the savage and choking whirlpool he clung to the strap of the inflated mattress—thus unexpectedly turned into a life-buoy—with the clutch of a half-drowned man.

For what seemed an incalculable time he was almost pulled to pieces by the struggling currents under water, and then with a sudden leap his head shot out and he drew breath with a gasp.

In the pitchy darkness the buoyant mattress was being borne down the current at a frightful rate, dragging him in its wake. The blankets had long since disappeared. But the first billow of the cloud-burst flood had passed ahead and the surface was now comparatively smooth, in spite of the hissing swiftness of its rush. He was merely being towed by his hands behind the mattress, but he presently got his elbows upon it for greater support, and then with considerable difficulty he contrived to draw himself completely aboard. By carefully adjusting his weight he found that it would hold him completely out of water, but it was whirled and tossed about so like a cork that he was obliged to hold on desperately to avoid being pitched off.

The fact was now forced upon his rather dazed consciousness that it was raining in such unbroken torrents that there seemed little advantage in being above the surface rather than beneath it. The sound of the falling upon the running water was an uninterrupted and almost metallic roar, and the face of the river was a beaten cloud of fine spray. But the whole world was thick darkness, except when the rapid lightning showed the tortured surface of the flood, the floating debris, and the towering rocks with all the sharpness and immobility of an instantaneous photograph.

Now, almost for the first time, he began to be clearly conscious of his situation, and his whole mind became occupied with the endeavor to forecast the end of this wild ride. These cloud-burst floods were usually as transient as sudden, he had heard, but there was always the possibility that the course of the river might be interrupted by a cataract, perhaps a straight plunge down a precipice of a hundred feet. In that darkness and the plunging rain it was impossible to see a yard ahead.

On he went, whirling through the gloom. He was

sharply alert for the contact of the shore or any emerging rock to which he might cling, but the air-raft touched nothing solid. The lightning had almost ceased, and the rain appeared to be slackening. But the force of the flood seemed unabated, and Graham could do nothing but cling to his straps and hope that his craft might run aground.

A few minutes later the swiftness of the current suddenly decreased; it was as if the river had discharged itself into a pond or lake. The rubber mattress began to drift about more leisurely, till it struck unexpectedly upon some invisible object that by the crackling of twigs appeared to be a floating or stranded tree. Here it stuck fast.

Greatly cheered by this, Graham groped after the branches and endeavored to attach himself more securely to his anchor, when he was almost paralyzed with fright and nervous shock by feeling a thick, writhing body drop heavily across his ankle. With a desperate kick he flung it off, and heard it splash into the water. But for anything he knew it might immediately return—he did not know whether a rattlesnake can swim—and he scarcely dared to move for fear of being bitten. Possibly there might be more of the reptiles in the tree-top; nothing whatever could be seen, and he resigned himself to crouch motionless upon his ticklish float till dawn.

The hours dragged on like an endless chain. The rain ceased and it became bitter cold, but at last the gray light began to filter through the black. The surface of a broad expanse of water became visible; the flood had spread itself over a small valley at the foot of the cañon. The dead pine tree against which the mattress had lodged grew into distinctness, and in so doing a strange sight was revealed to Graham's startled eyes.

The tree-top seemed at first sight to be alive with rattlesnakes. A second observation showed that there were no more than eight or nine, coiled and huddled among the branches where they had found a refuge from the waters. They all looked extremely cold, wet, sluggish, and dejected, and were in fact far too chilled and lifeless to be dangerous. As he stared in consternation and disgust one of them lost its hold while endeavoring to change its position and flapped down upon the mattress at his feet. It stared at the man in unconcern, making no attempt to rattle or strike, and lay where it had fallen till he pushed it overboard with his boot. It disappeared in the water, after a feeble attempt to regain its refuge.

The shore was not more than a couple of hundred yards distant, and now that he understood his surroundings Graham cautiously detached his raft from the tree and made progress in the quiet water by paddling with his hands. It was slow, but he reached firm ground just as the sun was rising, clear in a brilliantly blue sky.

He was still in no pleasant plight for a semi-invalid—chilled, drenched, destitute of everything but the wet clothes he stood in, and in an unfamiliar country. But the mountains in that region are fairly wellsprinkled with miners' shacks, and by climbing to the heights above the valley he saw no less than three smokes in different directions. A brisk walk of a couple of hours brought him to the nearest of these, a cabin occupied just then by a couple of Mexican prospectors.

Here he warmed and dried himself and ate, and finally borrowed a



"ALL THROUGH THE SAVAGE AND CHOKING WHIRLPOOL HE CLUNG TO THE STRAP OF THE INFLATED MATTRESS."

Continued to page 622.



REFRESHMENT FOR MAN
AND BEAST ON A HOT
DAY IN THE CITY.
S. E. Wright, Illinois.



ONE OF THE COOLEST
SPORTS OF THE SEASON.
A TUB-RACE ON THE
SOUND.
*Bruce Springour, New
York.*



SUMMER BOARDERS
MAKING "FUDGE" IN A
BREEZY PAVILION.
*R. D. von Nieda, Penn-
sylvania.*



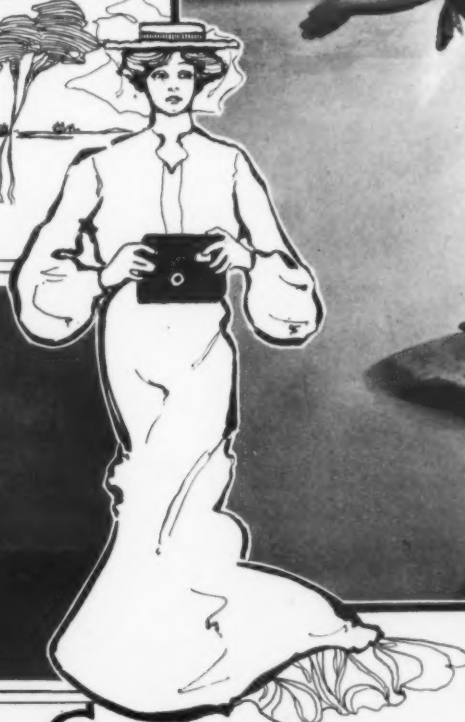
MAGNIFICENT DAY'S CATCH OF A WESTERN FISHERMAN.
F. S. Truax, Arizona.



(PRIZE-WINNER)
FAVORITE PASTIME OF
THE ATHLETIC SUMMER
GIRL.
*William A. Mohaupt,
Wisconsin.*



DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY STEAMER ON FAMOUS LAKE GEORGE.
Harry F. Blanchard, New York.



GLIMPSE OF MIRROR LAKE, A GEM OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.

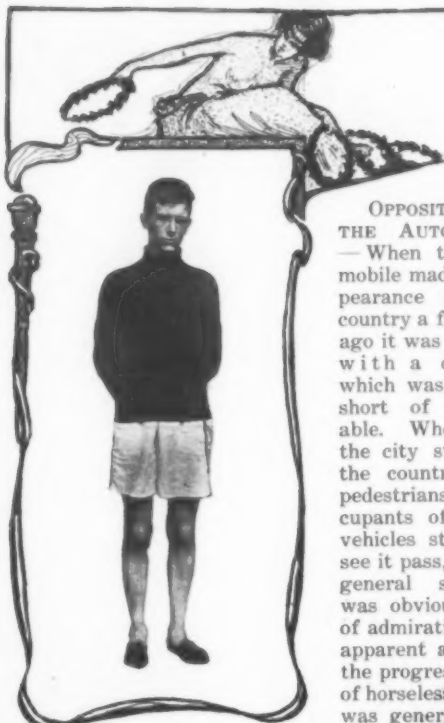


JOLLY BATHERS DISPORTING IN DIAMOND
LAKE, ILL.—*Nellie N. Neuberger, Illinois.*

SPECIAL AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—WISCONSIN WINS.
VARIED PLEASURES OF THE SUMMER VACATION SEASON ATTRACTIVELY PORTRAYED BY THE BEST CAMERISTS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 621.)

In the World of Sports



L. M. ADSIT,
Of Princeton, who won the half-mile run in
the intercollegiate meet at
New York.—Earle.

OPPOSITION TO THE AUTOMOBILE.

—When the automobile made its appearance in this country a few years ago it was received with a cordiality which was nothing short of remarkable. Whether on the city streets or the country roads, pedestrians and occupants of other vehicles stopped to see it pass, and the general sentiment was obviously that of admiration. The apparent advent of the progressive era of horseless vehicles was generally welcomed. Now the admiration and interest of at least a large portion of the public have been

succeeded by open hostility, and the recent fatal race in France has tended to increase the antipathy. Motor vehicles encounter abuse at almost every point, and of late passive hostility has developed into active attacks, not only on the drivers who run their machines at an illegal rate of speed, but also on those who adhere to the lawful limit. This attitude is more apparent in the city than in the country, for the appearance of an automobile in many of the city streets, particularly in the thickly-populated districts, is a signal to the small boys of the neighborhood to provide themselves with whatever missiles may be handy, and the unlucky passengers of the vehicle run the gauntlet of a fusillade of flying objects that sometimes inflict serious damage. Even in the country the small boy, who at one time sat on the fence and waved his hat at the passing automobile, shies a stone from behind the same fence, while his elders adopt more repressive measures. Recently a local automobilist while passing along one of the well-kept highways near the city, undoubtedly at a high rate of speed, though he declared he was "not going so very fast," was shot at by a farmer whose horses he had frightened. The shot perforated the body of the vehicle, but the occupant was not injured. He brought the car to a stop and, facing about in his seat, demanded, "What are you doing?" The reply was an invitation to return and receive the second barrel, which after a few minutes' consideration the automobilist decided not to accept. Both drove on and the incident was closed. Another feature of the situation is the hostility displayed by the average city crowd toward not only the driver but also the occupants of the motor vehicle in the case of an accident caused by an automobile in the city streets. In several cases recently the prompt arrival of assistance saved the occupants of the vehicles from indignities or injury at the hands of an angry crowd, even where the occupants were women, who presumably had no responsibility in the management of the machine.

THE PASSING OF THE HORSE STABLE.—One of the greatest practical benefits to be derived from the general introduction of motor vehicles and the consequent banishment of the horse from streets, will be the reduction in the large number of stables now maintained in cities, and particularly the so-called "boarding-stables," in which frequently several hundred animals are kept. Most of these objectionable institutions will be devoted to other uses. Many of them, of course, will be used as storage and repair-shops for motor vehicles. With the departure of the equine occupants will come an appreciation in the value of adjacent premises and the stable properties, with a general improvement in the appearance and health of the neighborhood. The eviction of the horse is in progress in New York now, and almost every week sees the conversion of some stable into a motor-vehicle storehouse. Several recognized automobile centres have been established, and

it is a significant fact that each and every one is located in a former stable district, and most of the buildings were stables. Rates for the storage and cleaning of a single vehicle, generally with the use of a locker, range from \$15 to \$40 a month, with \$25 or \$30 the average charge. As repairs and gasoline are, of course, charged as extras, it will be observed that the owner of an automobile is under considerable expense, and the expense may be increased largely if he takes his car out on the road and meets with an accident, requiring him to send for another machine to tow the disabled one in. However, most automobile accidents are no more expensive than those of an ordinary runaway, and, unlike the latter, they may usually be avoided by experienced and careful management.

TONNEAU AS APPLIED TO THE AUTOMOBILE.—The word "tonneau," often used in describing the body of an automobile, is French, of course, and means a cask. It is applied to those round carriage bodies seating two, four, or six passengers, which are seen on many motor vehicles, particularly those of foreign make. While most American makers have followed the foreign style to the extent of manufacturing bodies of this shape, usually removable, some of them decline to do so on the ground that the tonneau is dusty and uncomfortable, and because its position over the rear axle subjects the passengers to an uncomfortable jarring and vibration. On behalf of the tonneau it may be said that it gives a larger seating capacity than is possible in any other form of construction.

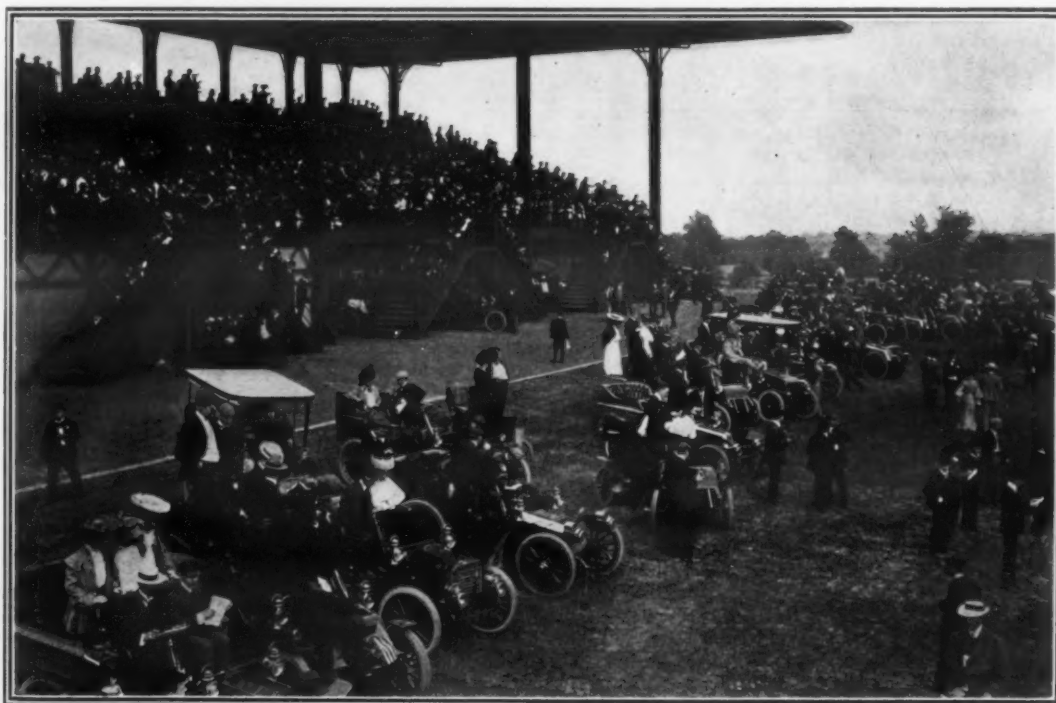
THE COUNTING METHOD IN GOLF.—Considerable interest has been shown in foreign golfing circles regarding the method of counting in team matches, owing to the unsatisfactory result of an important match in Cannes, France, between a team of Liverpool golfers and a team captained by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who for years has been an enthusiastic golfer. The match was for a cup presented by the duke, and instead of counting the number of holes won, the result was based upon the number of matches won by each side, and the contest ended in a tie. There has been some difference of opinion among English golfers as to the better method of counting in team matches just as there has been here. Henry Hilton, for instance, favors counting by the actual number of holes won by each player, while John Low holds that the match is the only issue. Counting by holes in the Cannes match, the Liverpool team would have had the trophy. In discussing this matter an English critic says: "The result does not tell us much, and this manner of counting detracts considerably from the interest when one peruses the accounts of matches reported in this way. Far better would it be, and more satisfactory to all, if one could have the information ready at a glance that so-and-so had lost his match by so many. There is little gained by those not fortunate enough to be present in simply learning that Mr. John Ball, Jr., won his match against Mr. A. E. Edwards of Cannes, and so gained one point for his side. We would like to know exactly by how many holes Mr. Ball won; whether he was playing up to his old form, and other interesting information of a like nature. Counting by points may have its advantages, but it has certainly more disadvantages apparent to our eyes. By finishing a match when it is actually won, and counting the number of holes the winner may have gained (say, five up and four to play), a more satisfactory test would be established. The winner would have no occasion to relax his efforts, nor be tempted to show leniency toward

his opponent because he knew that the match was safe." In the Liverpool-Cannes match H. J. Whigham, who was the American champion in 1896 and 1897, played on the Cannes plan and defeated John Graham, Jr., one of the leading English golfers. Hilton was beaten by George Hillyard, a prominent cricketer, who has taken up golf with considerable success.

TORONTO'S NOVEL HORSE SHOW.—Toronto is making an interesting departure in horse shows, and will hold a novel form of equine exhibition in the open air on the afternoon of July 3d in connection with the "old home" gathering which the board of trade of that city has arranged. The beautiful Queen's Park and University Oval in Toronto furnish roadway of over two miles, and there will be ranged upward of five hundred horses and carriages. The judging will not occupy above an hour. Then the whole exhibition will move around the oval and pass in review before the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Minto.

AN ATHLETIC MEET FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS.—The spectacle furnished during a recent athletic meet in New York illustrated better than anything else to what extent athletic sport is influencing the present generation. Over two thousand public school boys gathered in the grounds, and one-fourth of them were entered as contestants in the games. The games, which attracted every boy aspiring for athletic honors in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, were held on Olympia Field. The majority of the little fellows are still within the age of knickerbockers, yet they pluckily fought out each race from the starter's pistol to the breasting of the tape. There was nothing lacking in enthusiasm either, for the young spectators were grouped about the field to cheer on the winners and hearten the losers for contests yet to come. Indeed, the field presented a remarkable scene, and one that should be a worthy object-lesson to any of the city fathers, were they present, who are busily discussing the advisability of providing public athletic fields. Practically every public school in the city was represented, either on the track or among the spectators. The older youths of the high schools were also in evidence, and the competitions in which they participated provided exciting and interesting sport. Among the most interesting of the events arranged, especially for the smaller boys, was the double harness race, in which one boy drove a pair of fleet-footed youngsters once around the oval.

RECENT CYCLING LEGISLATION.—During the last session of the New York State Legislature there were introduced, under the auspices of the New York State division, League of American Wheelmen, two bills, which have since become laws, and which are two of the greatest benefits wheelmen have received in this State in a number of years. The Steamboat bill requires the carrying of bicycles as baggage free of charge by all steamboats plying in the waters of the State of New York. The Side-path bill permits supervisors in any county of the State to raise by taxation a sum, not exceeding \$5,000 in each county, to be used for the building and maintenance of side-paths. These two bills inure to the benefit of wheelmen exclusively. Two other bills of much value to wheelmen failed to pass, while several bills which would have seriously affected the rights of cyclists were also defeated, through the efforts of the league.



AUTOMOBILE GRAND-STAND, A NOVEL FEATURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUTOMOBILE RACES AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK ON DECEMBER DAY—GREAT ARRAY OF "AUTOS" ON THE LAWN.—Pictorial News Company.



F. HOMER CURTISS,
Athletic director University of Texas, and
president of Texas Intercollegiate
Association.



From Brazil to New York and Safety

By Charles Elley Hall, General Staff Correspondent



AN UNUSUAL incident often calls attention to matters of great moment. This is true in relation to the following instance:

A month ago I met quite unexpectedly a lady from Brazil, and was more than astonished to learn that she not only had come to New York for the express purpose of placing herself under treatment for a severe case of alcoholism, but that, having been entirely relieved of the craving for wines and liquors, she was willing to discuss the matter with a journalist. Madame Marie Lourairo was born in France, is a traveler of note, converses fluently in French, English, Spanish, and Portuguese, and is the wife of a Spanish gentleman living in Brazil. In January last she read an article in a chance but providential copy of the *New York Journal*, accidentally left at her home by a caller, descriptive of a treatment for inebriety at an institute in New York. The names of the advisory board of directors given below were included in the notice. Soon thereafter she left her home for New York, the remarkable trip occupying thirty-two days, starting by rail to Paranagua on the picturesque National Curitybana Railroad, a section of which is shown in one of the accompanying pictures, used by permission of Madame Lourairo. She journeyed on to Santos by the National (Brazilian) Line steamer, and from Santos by another steamship line to Rio de Janeiro, where she waited four days for an English liner bound for this port, and which touched *en route* the ports of Bahia, Pernambuco, and Barbados.

This journey illustrates what a plucky woman is capable of doing. Like many others residing in a tropical climate, she resorted to stimulants, taking her first glass of table wine in 1893. It was not long until she was controlled by the habit, which at times caused her to live on alcoholic stimulants for from three to four days at a time. She was left alone a great deal, except for servants, and at the end of six years' addiction had lost all confidence in herself and her ability to overcome the desire for drink, the use of which made her extremely melancholy. In the year 1898, when death and starvation existed on every side around her in Ceara, due to the drought of that year, she naturally sought oblivion by the use of a larger quantity of intoxicating liquors, in an endeavor to forget the suffering and the death scenes about her.

She landed in New York one afternoon at two o'clock, and at five o'clock of the same day had taken her first treatment. She now feels that she has been restored to her normal condition, as she is entirely free from the diseased appetite for stimulants of any kind. She proposes to found one or more branches of the society in her country under the auspices of the Women's National Auxiliary Board, which will be spoken of later, and proposes also to have the literature translated into Portuguese for general circulation and use by the American missions in Brazil, her intention being to help as many unfortunate men and women as possible.

The *New York City* newspapers of April 2d and 3d last contained news of interest in relation to the formation of the Women's National Auxiliary Board of the Oppenheimer Institute, the plan being to help men and women who have become addicted to either alcohol or drugs by showing them how they can help themselves. Patients who are unable to pay for treatment are aided financially, and in other ways. The head office is in the "Flatiron" building, in this city. Among the leading women members connected with important organizations throughout the country may be mentioned the following: Mrs. Dunlop-Hopkins, founder of the New York School of Applied Design for Women, who is president of this Auxiliary Board; Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis of the King's Daughters is the vice-president of the Board; Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. Donald McLean, regent Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs. J. E. Foster, president Women's National Republican Association, lecturer on constitutional law, Washington Law School, Washington; Mrs. Edmund Hubbard, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Charles Truax, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president Consumers' League; Mrs. William C. Choate, president New York Exchange for Women's Work; Mrs. J. Frederick Essler, Mrs. William G. States, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Richard H. Savage, Mrs. M. Fullerton, superintendent of the Society for Betterment of the Poor; Mrs. Perry S. Boynton, Mrs. Lovell Jerome, Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, Mrs. George Place, and Miss Emma Thursby. The reliability of the treatment, which from past achievements is able to stand on its own merits, is emphasized by the fact that leading men and women in this country have given freely of time, money, and influence to more fully establish this remarkable treatment and cause the knowledge of it to become widespread and

far-reaching. The list of advisory directors is powerful and influential, as some of the names will attest: Bishop Chas. H. Fowler and Bishop Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Potter of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. John J. Hughes (Paulist Fathers), Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., all of New York; General H. C. Corbin, Admiral George Dewey, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, and Hon. Charles Emory Smith. The principal business office is located at 170 Broadway, this city.

It is the intention to form local leagues everywhere in this country for the benefit of men and women, as it has been proven that many homes have been reconstructed, many children have been educated, and the moral and spiritual betterment of numbers of people has been secured as a result of effective work already accomplished. One of the directors, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, who was one of the founders of the Epworth League, was dean of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology, and for the last four years pastor of the



ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS BITS OF RAILROAD TRACK IN THE WORLD—SHARP CURVE HIGH UP ON THE PRECIPITOUS SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN ON THE LINE FROM CURITYBA TO PARANAGUA, BRAZIL, PASSING THROUGH THE REGION WHERE GROWS THE HERBA MATE, USED AS TEA BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

First Methodist Church of Yonkers, N. Y., declined an invitation to continue his pastorate to accept an appointment as Director of Charities of the Oppenheimer Institute. He has done valiant temperance work among unfortunate men and women addicted to stimulants. Patients in every case are, however, required to pay something for treatment in order to make this a true charity.

During an interview with Doctor Oppenheimer, he stated that the conditions preceding alcoholism or drug addiction arose in each instance from a depressed condition of the nerve centres of the human system. He started his investigations with the theory that the

need for a stimulant was not hereditary, nor was it a disease, arguing that only a tendency or disposition was transmitted from parent to child. His experience during many years confirms his theory and teaches him that the use of a stimulant creates the need of an ever-increasing amount of it. The disease or craving for drink and drugs is created only after continued use of narcotics, which was voluntary in the beginning. The progressive character of both alcoholism and drug addiction is mainly due to the disturbed condition of the nerves, but is more noticeable if other organic or functional diseases are present.

The periodical drinker usually descends from nervous, overwrought parents, or he may be engaged in work of an intellectual character. The steady drinker is generally dull and of phlegmatic disposition. The social tippler is fast swelling the rank of periodical drinkers. It is but a short step to the time when the habit manifests itself as the result of a diseased or abnormal condition.

Clubmen, business men, and others who start in by taking two, three or four drinks a day, as a rule become steady or daily users of alcohol in some form. The habit does not decrease, as the organism craves the need of an increased quantity for stimulating effects, the result being, of course, abnormal.

The doctor's theory seems to have been borne out by facts, his conclusion being that a craving was not self-created, but was created by voluntary indulgence, either in a social way or for the purpose of allaying pain. The next step in his theory was that of producing a treatment that would destroy the craving of a patient for stimulants, and which would also restore him to normal condition.

The doctor's research and investigation, covering a period of years, has resulted in producing an alkaloidal specific, which is administered to the patient in half a glass of water at stated times, the effect being that the craving in many instances is broken in from six to twenty-four hours in cases of alcoholism, and the patient restored to a normal condition in from three to five days, accompanied by natural appetite and sufficient natural sleep. These results have never before, I believe, been obtained by any other treatment, and are all the more remarkable when we consider that such complications as kidney trouble, gastritis, neuralgia and other organic affections arising from the use of alcohol and drugs are apparently removed within five days. The patient is thus once more made master of himself, and the resumption of a particular stimulant is entirely a matter of his own volition.

The prominence of this movement and its advocates indicates that philanthropic Americans, including physicians, are directing their efforts toward the betterment of humanity in a practical manner.

One of the most desperate cases known to the operating physicians in the New York institute for men was that of a man living up the State. I met him recently, and after he had taken the treatment. The following is the substance of his letter, written in response to my inquiry of May 18th, last: He stated that in 1887 he began taking brandy for sciatic rheumatism under a physician's advice. The result was that in 1892 he took a cure for alcoholism twice within the year. Neither accomplished the desired result, and he finally averaged, prior to the taking of the Oppenheimer treatment, nearly three quarts of brandy per day. He simply could not abstain, and wanted to die. In less than twelve hours after entering the institute he had not the least desire for liquor, nor has he had any since. After two days' treatment he commenced a daily walk of twenty miles, and was surprised and overjoyed to be able to pass from one hundred to two hundred saloons each day without the slightest desire to enter one of them. At the time his letter was written he was not at all nervous, slept well, and ate three hearty meals daily. In addition, his head was clear and he was again ready to resume his neglected, but previously profitable, business.

The soul inhabiting the temple of the living God is indestructible, even though it be at times obscured by dissipation. Effective and practical action along the lines indicated above will do more for the real and lasting cause of temperance than all the blue and white ribbon societies in existence. Many loyal temperance workers, realizing this, are aiding and supporting the work of effectually treating a growing evil habit with all its alarming consequences. It is not the intention to decry the old temperance cause, its advocates, and the pledge, which often operate not as a cure but as a preventive. The purpose of this article is to call attention to a more modern and effective plan of operation.



DURING THE CARNIVAL AT CURITYBA, BRAZIL—BUILDINGS DECORATED AND SENORITAS SHOWERING CONFETTI AND FLOWERS ON THE THOUSANDS OF MERRYMAKERS PARADING THE MAIN STREET.
(X) MADAME MARIE LOURAIRO AND FRIENDS ON BALCONY.

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Broadway, New York.**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the
information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S
WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering ques-
tions, and all communications are treated confi-
dentially. Correspondents should always inclose a
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on a preferred list, entitling them to the early de-
livery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers
by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S
WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]THE SON-IN-LAW of a man who was
famously known as "the Morgan of
Canada" has failed, dragging down the
banking house of A. E. Ames & Co., of
Toronto, the largest in that city. It is
said that \$7,000,000 would have saved
the concern, and the failure caused a
panic on the Exchange in Montreal, a
semi-panic in Boston, and a good deal of
a quiver in New York. If large finan-
cial interests in the last-mentioned city
had not rushed quickly to the support of
the market the quiver would have be-
come a shake, and possibly an earth-
quake. What would happen to the New
York stock market if dividends on Steel-
trust common stock were passed, I leave
for the imagination to picture. But
something will happen if the process of
slow liquidation, through which we are
now passing, should, for any reason, sud-
denly become accelerated and carry down
with it any of the notable houses that
have been so largely engaged in promot-
ing new enterprises on a prodigious scale.It is said that Jim Keene has once
more been enlisted by Morgan interests
to do some delicate and difficult work in
the manipulation of the market for the
Steel Trust. The new Steel bonds are
being well sustained at this writing, and
a very clever operator thinks he sees evi-
dences that the Morgan crowd have been
selling them around 85, and with the pro-
ceeds buying Steel preferred around 80
and converting the latter into bonds, only
to sell the bonds and continue the process
until Mr. Morgan is able to announce the
success of his bond-conversion scheme.
This ingenious plan would enable him to
make a success of what has seemed to be
a failure, and to turn an honest dollar or
two while performing this trick of finan-
cial legerdemain.That the Morgan crowd have all they
can do to look after the Steel Trust is
evidenced by their failure to come to the
support of the International Mercantile
Marine shares, the common having
dropped almost out of sight and no one
bidding for the preferred or even for the
bonds. On the recent decline a few
stocks have been purchased for invest-
ment account. No relief is in sight as
long as money-market conditions continue
as they are. Surprise has been mani-
fested because, in spite of extensive
liquidation, there is no decrease in the
loans of the New York associated banks.
While the stock market has been declin-
ing for six months, bank loans have been
increasing until they are now at an un-
precedented figure, and yet the surplus
reserve of the New York banks is down
to the lowest recorded during the past
ten years. Again, wonderment is ex-
pressed that, in view of the large ship-
ments of gold to Europe, in payment of
our debts, the loans of our banks show
no contraction. The explanation is sim-
ple enough. Some time ago I called at-
tention to the fact that foreign bankers
were declining to renew some of their
American loans. These are, therefore,
being paid, and the money is being bor-
rowed on this side of the water, and
largely from New York banks.Our borrowings abroad have been much
larger than recent estimates have figured
them, and no relief is in sight until the
liquidation in Wall Street has gone con-
siderably further. Many heavy bor-
rowers are loaded with undigested securi-
ties which they cannot dispose of without
causing a serious break in the market all
along the line. They are obliged, there-
fore, to sell securities of the better class,
and the public, gorged as it is with stocks
and bonds, shows no readiness to take
more. The situation is this, that if we
have good crops, which will require a
large amount of money next fall to move,
the money-market will be in a worse situ-
ation than it is now; and if we have poor
crops, railroad earnings will seriously de-
cline, and that will signify trouble.With bank loans approximating a bil-
lion of dollars, and the loans of the trust
companies of greater magnitude but not
made public, every conservative banker
is advising business men to move withcaution. As a result, we have hesitation
to buy on the part of the merchant, and
a sympathetic hesitation to produce, ex-
cept to meet necessities, on the part of
the manufacturer. Meanwhile, the de-
mands of labor become more strenuous,
and signs multiply that the crest of the
wave of prosperity has been reached, and
that, as in all other times, years of pros-
perity are to be succeeded by a prolonged
period of declining business and liquida-
tion with more or less of adversity. At
such a time it is well for the interests of
all that the much-talked-of undigested
securities are mainly held by those who
created them, who are also those, in
good part, that own the properties which
these securities represent.With threats of a renewal of the coal
strike, with great masses of labor in
single industries defiantly demanding
more pay and lighter hours, with vast
areas of our agricultural sections swept
by disastrous floods, with wreck and
ruin dotting the lines of many railroads,
with an unprecedented drought burning
crops in the East and floods destroying
them in the West, with the public dis-
gusted with Wall Street practices, and
great financial interests breathing blood
and slaughter against each other, what are
the signs of promise of a bull market, and
where are they to be found?"D." Whiting, Ind.: No transactions in it and
no report available."Ottawensis": Three dollars received. You are
on my preferred subscription list for nine months.A. P. C., Scranton: I certainly do not recom-
mend the schemes of the American Finance and
Mortgage Company."M." Salt Lake: 1. An application has been made
to put the Copper King Mining Company, Limited,
which has a mine in Fresno, Cal., in bankruptcy. 2.
A frank statement of the exact financial situation
of the Leather Trust would have helped the plan.
We are told that the company's properties are of
enormous value, but who certifies to that fact?"D." Kansas City: 1. The decline in Dominion
Steel, Sloss-Sheffield, and Twin City followed the
failure of Ames & Co. of Toronto. Of the lot, Twin
City is the best, and those who bought it on the de-
cline made a good turn, because the stock at once
sold up toward par. 2. The fact that commercial
failures during May showed an increase of over a
third in liabilities, as compared with 1902, has some
significance."L." Chicago: 1. The quarterly dividend just
declared on Manhattan is 1 1/2 per cent. Stockhold-
ers are entitled to 7 per cent. if earned, and an ad-
ditional dividend, it is expected, will be declared at
the close of the last quarter. After 1906 7 per cent.
dividends are guaranteed. 2. The decline to 91 in
the shares of the new Equitable National Bank, or-
ganized a year ago in New York, indicates that some
financial institutions organized during the boom
period may not realize the expectations of their pro-
motors."I." Indianapolis: 1. American Car and Foundry
shows increasing earnings, and claims to be making
about ten per cent. on the common. If it charged off
what it should for depreciation, the surplus would
hardly pay dividends on the common, and the same
statement applies to the Steel Trust. 2. Pacific Mail
has not paid for its new steamers out of its earn-
ings, but has borrowed nearly \$2,000,000 on this ac-
count. It has no other floating debt. Being con-
trolled by the Southern Pacific, the directors of the
latter can do about as they please in the matter of
dividend payments."Banker." Kalamazoo: 1. If you have abundant
funds, safety would lie in purchasing an additional
hundred shares with every marked decline. Even-
tually you would average up on a safe basis. This is
the plan pursued by many who have abundant re-
sources, and who are afraid they will not be able to
catch the market on its lowest ebb. 2. Gross rail-
road earnings apparently show an increase, but you
must remember that most of the roads have also an
increased mileage. Net earnings are not showing
such a general increase. 3. It has been developed
that the surplus of the American Sugar Company is
being largely invested in beet-sugar plants. The
beet-sugar industry is having remarkable growth in
the United States."A." Pittsburg: 1. It is enough to say that so good
an authority as *The Iron Age* admits that, "generally
speaking, the finished iron and steel trade is quieter,
and on the whole the tonnage for new work is fall-
ing off somewhat." Carry the news to the steel
Trust! 2. In spite of the opposition of many Stock-
holders the Canada Southern has been leased to the
Michigan Central for nine hundred and ninety-nine
years under a guarantee of 2 1/2 per cent. on Canada
Southern stock, until 1910, and 3 per cent. afterward.The minority seem to have a pretty good case on
which to go to the courts. 3. George R. Gibson has
retired from the firm of Watson & Gibson. The new
firm consists of the remaining partners, General
Thomas L. Watson and William J. Alpers. General
Watson has been with the old firm twenty-five years
and Mr. Alpers seventeen.

Continued on following page.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.
Continued from preceding page.

"D." Long Branch: Answer by letter.

"W." Albany: I would keep out of this market at present.

G. F., Toronto: Thank you for your compliment. Change made.

J. B. P., Cincinnati: I only know what the prospectus states. Have never seen the property.

F., Butte: Recent sharp declines in Amalgamated appear to have been checked by inside buying. Manipulation in this stock is most skillfully concealed.

"F. H." St. Louis: You are on my preferred subscription list for one year. Will answer inquiries regarding the companies whenever you send them in.

"N." New Orleans: Moody's "Manual of Corporation Securities," 35 Nassau Street, New York, is \$7.50 per copy in cloth, and is the best book of reference for an investor like yourself that I can recommend.

"M. C." St. Joe: I. As a rule I am not favorably inclined to such companies. 2. The Wabash, Toledo, and Chicago division is a fairly good investment. They are not actively traded in. The issue is not large.

"M. L." Jacksonville, Fla.: You are on my preferred subscription list for one year. Spencer Trask

& Co., Pine and William Streets, are members of the Stock Exchange, and bankers and brokers of high standing.

"W. S. R." New York: 1. If the scheme to consolidate all the Gould properties is carried out, provision, it is understood, will be made for Texas Pacific on a fairly liberal basis. 2. From the investment standpoint I prefer Kansas City Southern 3s to International and Great Northern 4s.

"W." Westchester County: 1. Not an investment. 2. The new steel bonds are a second lien on the properties. In case they fail to pay their interest charges, foreclosure proceedings cannot be begun until two years have elapsed. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"M. F." New York: I would not be in a hurry to turn in my bonds and accept the United States Shipbuilding plan of reorganization. Gustave Loeb, of 26 New Street, New York, representing the first mortgage bondholders of the United States Shipbuilding Company, heads the opposition to the reorganization plan.

"W. H. H." St. Louis: You are on my preferred subscription list for one year. 1. Northern Securities, but for the litigation in which it is involved, would be worth on its merits what it is selling for. Until the market has undergone further liquidation I would not be in a hurry to invest. 2. I had rather have Northern Securities than Rock Island preferred, though the latter, considering its voting power, will some time be in greater favor.

"F." Brooklyn: 1. The bonds you mention are all regarded favorably, but if the liquidation continues, and large interests are compelled to sacrifice their holdings, bonds will suffer the same as stocks. 2. I should not sacrifice my fee preferred at prevailing prices. Your Union Pacific convertibles take care of themselves, and might also be retained. I never have had much confidence in the permanence of dividends on the Steel-trust shares, and think better of Detroit Southern preferred than of Southern Railway common.

"E." Dunkirk, N. Y.: 1. The vehemence with which the story concerning an effort of the Gould-Rockefeller interest to control Erie, in opposition to the Pennsylvania, has been denied, makes many old-timers believe there may be something in it. The safest of the Erie stocks to buy is the second preferred. 2. Jacob Schiff, one of the best-informed men on Wall Street, believes that foreign investors will pick up good American securities whenever they can be bought on a 4-1-2 per cent. basis. We are nearing that time.

"C." New Haven: 1. Until Morgan interests show a desire to protect their Ship-trust securities I would not buy the International Mercantile Marine Company's bonds. A quantity has been offered around 98 recently without a purchaser. They are no better than the Steel Trust 5s, selling 10 points lower. 2. People's Gas is affected adversely by the fact that the Chicago administration is inclined to be unfriendly and to favor a municipal gas plant. 3. I never have believed in Atchison common as an investment. The history of this ill-fated road has been one of speculation, manipulation, and reconstruction, and history repeats itself.

"Query." Watervliet, N. Y.: The liquidation in the market has been so extensive as to indicate some strong compelling force behind it, beyond the mere selling of securities by those unable to hold them. There are reasons for believing that certain powerful financial interests are gunning for some newcomers in Wall Street who have blossomed out as multi-millionaires by audacious stock-market operations during the past few years. Big men who have been injured by these operations would like to punish some of the "grafters," and before the summer is over it would not be surprising if one or more of our great railroad properties should be found to have changed hands.

"C." Hartford, Conn.: There ought to be a law to reach the Amalgamated Copper Company, and compel it to treat its stockholders decently. At its recent annual meeting, a stockholder asked for information regarding the prices paid by Amalgamated for its properties, a report of its finances, and a statement as to the interest Amalgamated directors had in the Butte and Boston company when the stock of the latter was purchased at ten times its face value. Of course the inquiring stockholder was sat down upon very heavily, but the courts are still open to the minority, and the decision in the Northern Securities case shows that the courts can do business if they want to.

"S." Tacoma: 1. I am not surprised that the first mortgage bondholders of the shipyard trust oppose the plan of reorganization. It is about as rank a scheme as anybody could have suggested. If the property were placed in the hands of receivers, the first mortgage bondholders would come out about as well. 2. I called attention not long ago to the fact that coal operators were storing large quantities of coal, and in many instances refusing to make prompt and sufficient deliveries. This indicated a fear of trouble and a possible resumption of the strike. The operators would be very glad, no doubt, to have some pretext for refusing to reduce the price of anthracite coal to the former level.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF May 23 to June 6, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, WALTON AVENUE OPENING AND EXTENDING, from East 138th Street to East 150th Street. Confirmed September 16, 1902; entered May 21, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, May 21, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF May 20 to June 3, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET (formerly Ponus Street) OPENING, from the Southern Boulevard to the Bronx Park. Confirmed March 26, 1903; entered May 18, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, May 18, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF May 29 to June 12, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11 AND VAN NEST PARK, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH STREET (formerly Samuel Street) OPENING, from Third Avenue to the Bronx River. Confirmed March 26, 1903; entered May 28, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, May 28, 1903.

Your Money Should Earn More

and will, if invested in well managed dividend paying Gold Mines.

During the past five years my clients have received annual dividends of 12 per cent. or more, on money invested, and their stocks have increased in value.

I can do just as well for you.

I invite the sharpest investigation of my plan, and of my personal and business character. Write for particulars. I can make it for your interest to deal with me.

Andrew L. BUSH, Phoenix Building, Springfield, Mass.
Bank References.

"McE." Toronto: 1. Indications steadily point to the severest financial stress that we have had in five years. The Toronto failure, the Montreal panic, the disastrous grain failure in San Francisco, are all symptoms of a sick market. After such a rise, a fall is inevitable, and while I do not wish to advise any one to sell stocks at a loss, experience has shown that at such times those who take the smallest possible loss at the earliest moment are lucky. 2. Averaging up on a market like this would ordinarily seem to be the wisest thing to do. It would be if you could average up at the lowest point. I do not think that has been reached. 3. Months ago, as I pointed out then, conservative investors sold their holdings when Northwest was selling nearly a hundred points higher than to-day. Atchison 25 points higher, Illinois Central 40 points, and St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Pennsylvania, and New York Central between 40 and 50 points higher. Every one was talking about buying investments on a 3-1-2 per cent. basis. It was impossible to make any one believe that it was a good time to sell, for the boomers persisted in declaring that we had a great country whose possibilities were unmeasured, and whose future was unclouded. The London Times recently spoke of these as "the many noisy and thoughtless people who believed, or professed to believe, that the United States had become so wealthy, that it had such 'natural resources,' that it was superior to the laws of nature."

Continued on following page.

DARRACQ

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Its simplicity of operation insures a degree of safety unusual in an automobile :

HOLDER OF MORE RECORDS THAN ANY OTHER MAKE IN THE WORLD

SEE THE NEW 24 HORSE-POWER CARS JUST RECEIVED

NOISELESS, NO VIBRATION, MECHANICALLY OPERATED VALVES, HONEYCOMB RADIATOR, PERFECT THROTTLE CONTROL, STARTS FROM SEAT, WONDERFULLY FLEXIBLE, SPECIALLY-MADE CHANNEL STEEL FRAME (NO WOOD), LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED

8, 9, 10, 12, 20 and 24 Horse-Power Also Delivery Wagons. Darracq Motors Separately

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EASTERN AGENTS CLEVELAND ROADSTERS



24 HORSE-POWER, 4-CYLINDER TOURING CAR

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"F. X. H.," New York: You are on my preferred list for six months.

"R. E. C.," Chicago: I do not believe that the company will ever pay dividends.

"B.," Union Hill, N. J.: You are continued on my preferred subscription list for three months.

"R.," Savannah, Ga.: I do not recommend the purchase of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph stock.

"G.," Harrisburg, Penn.: One dollar received. You are continued on my preferred subscription list for three months.

"D. G. C.," Kewanee, Ill.: 1. None. 2. I do not advise acceptance of the Storey Cotton Company's scheme. 3. Bradstreet's, New York.

"B.," Fall River, Mass.: The concern is one of the numerous get-rich-quick institutions which apparently succeed for a time. I advise you to keep away from it and from all others of its class.

"W. B. C.," New London, Conn.: A very attractive prospectus was sent out with alluring offers to those who would subscribe, but on its face the proposition was not entitled to serious consideration from an investment standpoint.

"A.," Washington: 1. Do not advise on grain.

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\$25,000 made from one-half acre.
The most valuable crop in the world.
Easily grown throughout the U. S. and Canada.
Room in your garden to grow thousands of dollars' worth.
ROOTS AND SEEDS FOR SALE.
Send four cents for postage and get Booklet A-M, which tells all about it.
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A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all ailments of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free. GERHARD MENNER COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

\$25 To Colorado and back

That will be our price for a ticket from Chicago. From St. Louis only \$21. These special tickets will be on sale July 1 to 10, good to return until October 31. On other days during the summer, tickets will be \$30 from Chicago, \$25 from St. Louis. Practically half fare. Send today for a copy of our

Handbook of Colorado.

It will tell you all about the hotels, boarding houses and ranches, their prices, attractions, charges for livery, fishing and hunting—everything you should know about Colorado, the one perfect spot in America for a summer outing.

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2. It is a dangerous market to sell short after such a decline. 3. The introductory note to my department explains. 4. I would keep out of the market at present. I certainly would not trade on either side on a slender margin.

"Missouri": 1. Evidences of the accumulation of Amalgamated by inside interests, on every sharp decline, accumulate. Plenty of supporting orders were noticeable around 50. Many believe that a settlement with Heinze is anticipated. That ought to help the stock.

"J.," Nashville: The suit by the State of Texas to forfeit the charter of the King Crowther Oil Company, on charges of fraudulent representations, was postponed because of the heavy docket. The company was ready for trial.

"O. A. L.," New York: You are on my preferred subscription list for six months. I would not sacrifice my M. K. and T. and Ontario and Western if able to hold them. In case of a decided decline you might be able to even up on a much lower level. The chances are that you would finally get out without loss.

"G. W. T.," New York: 1. He is no better than any other tipster. 2. The trouble with Boston Brown Book and Auto Mailing Machine stocks is that if you want to realize on them in an emergency, you have no stock exchange on which they are listed where you can offer them for sale. At such a time investment securities only should be considered.

"M.," Indianapolis: 1. The Mexican government announces that it has purchased a large interest in the National Railway of Mexico and that it will continue to exercise control over the Inter-oceanic Railway. Mexican government propositions are not always stable. 2. It leaked out during the Northern Securities hearing at St. Paul, the other day, that the Hill-Morgan coterie owned barely \$140,000,000 of the \$350,000,000 stock of the Northern Securities Company. Somebody has evidently been unloading.

"Novice," Cambridge, N. Y.: 1. Amalgamated Copper is a mining proposition, and while it looks cheap on the decline, is a speculative gamble, because no reports of its condition are made public. I cannot advise its purchase from an investment standpoint. 2. Around par United States Express is attractive as an investment. 3. On sharp declines Missouri Pacific might be bought for investment, but the best thing is to wait until the market has a severe shock and a decided break, and then buy any of the gilt-edged dividend-payers.

"Inv.," Detroit: 1. The surplus of the Northwestern last year was about half a million dollars, or \$800,000 less than that of the preceding year. 2. The report that a certain much-talked-of millionaire and manipulator, closely identified with numerous recent syndicate schemes, has been badly caught during the Wall Street liquidation, prevails with many believers. 3. It is not surprising that Standard Oil interests appear on the books of the Amalgamated as very small shareholders. They have a way of concealing their hands at all times.

"W.," Newton, Mass.: 1. A recent computation showed a shrinkage of over \$80,000,000 in twenty-four of the copper stocks dealt in on the New York and Boston exchanges during the past six months. For months I have advised against buying copper stocks. 2. A Wall Street speculator has sent out a pamphlet predicting fabulous earnings for United States Steel, and begging the public not to be prejudiced against the property, as if anybody would be misled by such a hackneyed speculative scheme. The steel corporation speaks for itself. It is about time that it was heard from again.

"Banker," St. Paul: With the surplus reserves of the associated banks of New York down to less than \$5,000,000 in the second week in June; with call money at 4 per cent., and time money grudgingly loaned, and with heavy payments to be made on calls for new capital, the prospect for an easy money market two months hence, when funds must be provided to move the crops, is far from good. No wonder that the banks and trust companies of New York are offering as high as 3 per cent. interest on deposits. They need the money.

"P.," Aurora, Ill.: 1. I would not advise the purchase of Dominion Steel. If you had followed the recent disclosures regarding the property you would appreciate how little intrinsic merit it has. 2. I would keep out of the copper stocks at present. 3. It is impossible to answer your inquiry, because I am not acquainted with the parties. Conditions might have rendered the sacrifice necessary without dishonest intent. Your conclusion about the danger of trading on margins in active stocks is abundantly justified.

"S.," Far Rockaway: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred subscription list for one year. The last annual report of the Pacific Coast, which does a mixed railroad, steamship, and coal business, said that the steady growth in population and the continued development of the resources of the Pacific coast, promised increased profits. In other words, if business conditions continue good, the property will be prosperous. Unless I had satisfactory inside information I would not regard it as particularly desirable from the investment standpoint.

"Investor," Troy: 1. St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred has had its rise. I urged the purchase of it when it sold for less than half the present price. It was then gobbled up by the Hawley speculative crowd, who manipulated it for an advance on a scheme to unload it on Rock Island. The public is not taking kindly to new schemes, and that is the trouble with the St. Louis and San Francisco stock, as well as with the Rock Island issues. 2. The Kansas City F. and M. stock is guaranteed and has an investment quality. I would not be in a hurry to buy, however.

"J.," Lee, Mass.: One dollar received. You are continued on my preferred list for three months Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific, especially the latter, if earnings are maintained on the present basis, should be entirely safe. The speculative stocks, such as Great Western, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Erie common, M. K. and T., and U. S. Steel are not in the same class. I do not wish to advise any one to sell at a loss, but the condition of this market is discouraging. If an accumulating short interest gives it a momentary rise I would get out of all my speculative shares at the best opportunity and stay out for some time.

"C.," Topeka, Kan.: 1. The much-vaunted Mexican Central readjustment plan did not prove very attractive to American investors. It is now said that the scheme will be taken up abroad. Perhaps it will. 2. The talk of a newly organized Standard Ice Company of Maine, with \$10,000,000 capital, to fight the American Ice Company, is accompanied by the statement that very little of the stock is offered for sale. This is an old gag. It means that all will be offered that the public will buy. It is not a good time for new industrial propositions. There is nothing in the talk of a new ice company.

"F. J. B.," New York: You are continued on my preferred subscription list for six months. Thank you for your complimentary words. 1. The Montreal stock-market panic, following the Ames failure in Toronto, localizes one of the great causes of stock-market disquietude. There are weak spots in other cities, including New York. Emergencies have been successfully tideed over again and again, but the liquidation must continue until these weak places are strengthened or until something breaks. 2. The persistent talk about a reduction in the dividend of St. Paul, if it should be justified, would make a lower price for that stock inevitable. 3. Dividends on Rock Island common can be declared whenever insiders deem it advisable to do so, but until the public has more confidence in the Rock Island scheme even a declaration of dividends on the common would not greatly stimulate purchases.

NEW YORK, June 11th, 1903.

JASPER.



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Rashes, Heat, Perspiration, Lameness, and Soreness incidental to Fishing, Canoeing, Riding, Cycling, Tennis, or Summer Sports or Athletics, no other application so soothing, cooling, and Refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest and sweetest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

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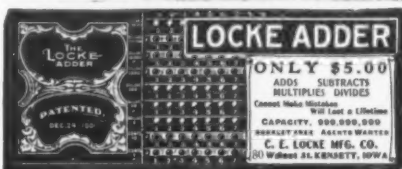


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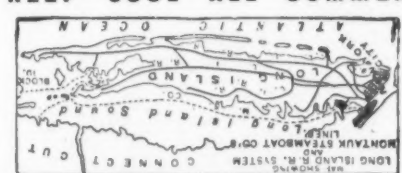
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Life-insurance Suggestions.

ONCE AGAIN, for perhaps the thousandth time, we desire to warn inquiring readers against being inveigled into trusting their hard earnings in the hands of the representatives of any of the "quick rich" insurance concerns of the day. Some of these glib-tongued agents, more gifted than sincere, will try to make you believe that for every dollar you invest in their policies you can pull out two in a year or so, but let your common sense prevail and don't be deceived. These concerns are not in the philanthropic business, and they cannot make water run up-hill or squeeze blood out of turnips, and no more can they set at naught all laws of trade and finance and double your dollars in any legitimate way. The only safe and sensible thing to do is to turn a deaf ear to all such persuasions, and invest only in some standard and thoroughly established premium company. There are a score of these to choose from, all equally good, or nearly so, and in all of which your investment will be practically as safe as it would be in government bonds, with the additional advantage of a higher rate of interest than these bonds offer, to say nothing of the contingent benefits.

"S." Weston, Col.: The Provident Savings Life makes an excellent report, has an enterprising management, and is doing a constantly increasing business.

"E. R." Newark, N. J.: The Prudential is one of the leading companies, and its policies are among the best.

"S." Fountain Green, Utah: At your age, if you are still insurable, I should certainly make the change. Take one of the oldest and strongest companies that you can find. Don't experiment with your life-insurance.

"A." Southbridge, Mass.: It is not, strictly speaking, an insurance concern, and I am unable to advise you.

"I." Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: I have repeatedly said that the company was largely experimental and that it would be wiser, if one were insurable, to take a policy in a company which had demonstrated by its success that it deserved to succeed and could be trusted.

"L." Annapolis, Md.: The statement made by the agent of the New York Life is authentic. A copy of the document would be sent you, I believe, if you wrote to the company a request for it. It was not a fake.

"A." Atlanta: Yes, the Travelers of Hartford.

"S." Concord, N. H.: I think very well of the Travelers' endowment policies. The Northwestern Mutual also has a good record. 2. The Travelers' method is all right, and will prove satisfactory in the end.

The Hermit.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Piso's Cure for Consumption an effectual cure for hoarseness.

Income the Main Thing.

She—"You must see papa, dear, about our marriage. But don't be anxious about the outcome."

He—"What I'm anxious about is the income."

A MEDAL and diploma for "An excellent Champagne, agreeable bouquet, delicious flavor." Cook's Imperial Extra Dry.

The musician or artist who buys a Sohmer Piano gets an instrument that is a work of art, and the result of many years, hard study and labor.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to three special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. The cameraist sending in by June 15th, when the contest closes, the most satisfactory picture suitable for a Fourth of July page will be awarded \$10. A prize of \$10 will also be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one

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and many more are going to do likewise.
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of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.
N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

THE GLORIOUS
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will soon be here, when every boy will want to make a noise. Don't run chances of lockjaw using a toy pistol, but buy a
YOUNG AMERICA
DOUBLE ACTION
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SAFE. RELIABLE. 22 Caliber, 7 shot, rim fire. 32 Caliber, 5 shot, rim or center fire.
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Be able to meet any excuse.
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This Appliance will massage the scalp, and force a healthful circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. It is used about ten minutes each night before retiring. Price \$35.00, which will be refunded in full if it does not give satisfaction within thirty days. For full particulars, address
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Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us.
Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. I. 4, Lebanon, Ohio

The Wonderful Art of Using the Lasso.

Continued from page 609.

practice, both in saddle work and afoot, gave me confidence in my chosen work, and I improved rapidly, until upon my return to my Michigan home, in the fall of 1897, I was offered financial returns to appear in public exhibitions.

"I accepted an engagement to appear as a feature performer at a Wild West performance given in Tattersall building, in Chicago. Mr. Chamberlin had also contracted to appear, and during this engagement we were married, and from that time on, as I had mastered enough practical work, he began tutoring me in some fancy and exhibition throws. During this engagement we decided there was science in, and also a future to, professional lasso work, and we took up the task of originating and producing an act suitable for stage performance. We created the wonderful circle tricks of which we alone are masters. 'Circle' work or 'rope juggling' is related to practical roping only in so far as, in both cases, the lasso is the implement used. I consider it juggling to make a rope produce seemingly impossible conditions, without the aid of mechanical contrivances; to cause it to describe parabolas and fantastic curves, and to sway and float and circle in an incomprehensible manner.

"I employ a lariat of horsehide, a home-made affair, covered with a white cotton braid, which is changed every four performances, that its white surface may be seen at all times by the audience, as the rope often moves very quickly. My rope measures about twenty-six feet in length and half an inch in diameter. The 'circle,' the basis of many of the fancy tricks, is formed and maintained by spinning the loop of the lasso at a high rate of speed with the right hand, while the left is employed in keeping the kink and twist out of the remainder of the rope. The circle is spun horizontally, vertically, and at many different angles, the diameter varying as occasion may demand, and at the will of the performer.

"One trick in particular, very difficult of execution, consists in describing a horizontal circle about three feet in diameter, which is gradually increased to a six-foot diameter spinning circle, its speed being high. Into this circle I leap, necessitating my body's evading that portion of the rope running from my hand to the circle, controlling the latter. Having gained a position inside the spinning loop, I walk around the stage, and the trick is concluded by leaping out of the circle without destroying its efficiency. Controlling, and increasing the diameter of, a spinning loop behind one's back, controlled only by the sense of touch in the fingers, not employing the sense of sight in any way, ranks high among expert rope tricks.

"A practical heeling throw, although seemingly easily executed, represents the difficulty of placing an open loop before the feet of a running person or horse in such a way as to intercept the feet and catch while in motion. The 'double-trick' is produced by my jumping into a six-foot diameter circle, and Frank coming into the spinning loop relieving me. I then get out under the loop, after which I immediately return, taking the rope from Frank. The trick is concluded by quickly snapping the rope over our heads.

"The accompanying snap-shots of our work represent Frank dressed in a typical imported Mexican charro suit, while I am in the regulation cowboy garb or 'chaps' (leather overalls), high-heeled boots, sash, loose skirt, and wide-brimmed sombrero hat."

Trapped in the Canon.

Continued from page 614.

burro. There was of course no use in going back to his camping-ground; the flood could have left nothing in its track. So he set out at once for home, picking up on his way the mattress that was the sole remaining article of his camp outfit, and that had certainly been the most serviceable.

To Stop the Stopping.

She—"You say your automobile has been acting strangely all day?"
He—"Yes; it has stopped I don't know how many times."
She—"And what are you putting the oil on it for?"
He—"To stop it stopping."

THE CLUB = COCKTAILS

For the
Yacht,
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Party,
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Party,
Mountains,
Seashore,
or the
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Holland
Gin,
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Vermouth
and
York.

All ready for use, require no mixing. Connoisseurs agree that of two cocktails made of the same material and proportions, the one bottled and aged must be the better. For sale on the Dining and Buffet Cars of the principal railroads of the U. S., and all druggists and dealers.

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WHAT TIME HAS DONE FOR AMERICA

Previous to 1838 imported English watches sold from \$90 to \$300; then first American made watches by watch company, which sold at \$80. In '61 the Boston Watch Company sold watches at \$50; in '85 they were down to \$24 and in '88 to \$5. None of these watches were the equal of

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that sells for a Dollar! in accuracy, durability or appearance. The laborer now buys a guaranteed Ingersoll with a half-day's pay and one for his boy with the other half. 6,000 are daily sold to eager Americans. Sold by 50,000 dealers at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 2.00, or postpaid by

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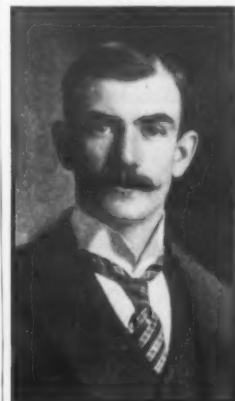
TO HOUSE OWNERS AND LESSEES.

THE ANNUAL WATER RENTS FOR THE year beginning May 1, 1903, are now due, and payable at the office of the Water Register on the 15th floor, 13-21 Park Row. A penalty of five per cent. will be added on all water rents remaining unpaid at the close of business on July 31, 1903.

ROBERT A. KELLY, Water Register.

Curious Bits of Western Scenery.

THE SCENERY of the far West is noted for its strange and fantastic features as well as for its grandeur.



J. E. STIMSON, One of the best scenic photographers in the Union.

There is no region in the world which is of greater interest to the tourist or which offers finer opportunities to the scenic artist. Among the picture-makers who have availed themselves of the odd and curious attractions of that part of the Union, Mr. J. E. Stimson, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, holds a leading place. He is admittedly one of the best scenic photographers in the United States. The views he has taken along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and elsewhere have been exceptionally good, and have attracted wide and admiring attention. Mr. Stimson has a keen eye for the picturesque and an artistic sense of position and proportion. In this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are reproduced specimens of his most approved work, which will be enjoyed by every reader of the paper. Some of the most remarkable of the rock formations in Wyoming and the peculiar geysers of the Yellowstone National Park are depicted with delightful effect. To those who have seen for themselves the objects portrayed these illustrations will prove interesting reminders, while in others they will arouse a strong desire to make a tour through that fascinating and now world-famous wonderland.

Siberia Buys Our Flour.

AMERICAN FLOUR is finding its way more and more into Siberia by way of the new ports opened on the Pacific coast, and a much larger trade might be established if the right means were employed. It is not flattering to our business methods to be told, as we are by Consul Greener, of Vladivostok, that if some attempts had not been made to impose on Siberia merchants by sending them corn-meal in place of flour our chances there would be greatly improved. Notwithstanding the cheapness of Manchurian wheat and the establishment of several mills of considerable size, Manchurian flour has not yet driven out American flour from Vladivostok, despite the greater cost and added duty, nor is there any visible diminution in the demand for our staple.

A 10% Investment

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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

The Water Used in Schlitz Beer comes from six wells bored to rock

We are on the shore of Lake Michigan, yet we go into the earth to get water that is absolutely pure.

And we go to Bohemia for hops, when other hops cost but half.

We spend fortunes on cleanliness.

We not only filter the beer, but we filter all the air that touches it.

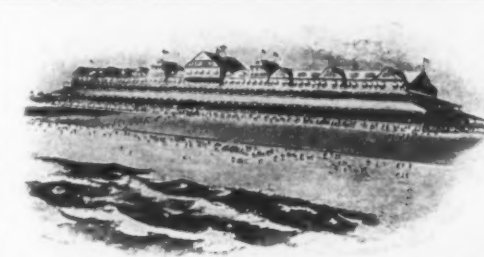
And we age the beer for months in refrigerating rooms, so it cannot cause biliousness.

Then we sterilize each bottle, to kill every possible germ.

Schlitz sales increased 132,916 barrels last year

That's a greater increase than of any other brewery in the world, and above are the reasons for it.

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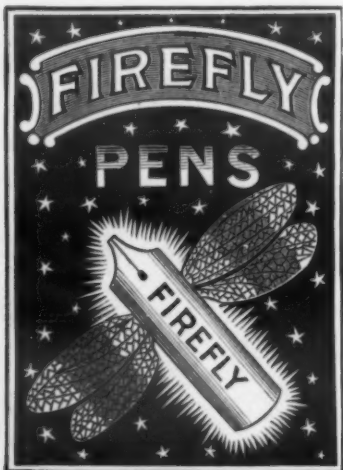
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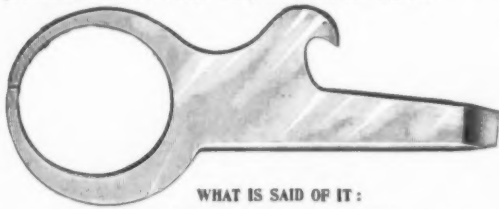
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Hair Grow
Stops Hair
Falling Out
Prevents and
Cures Dandruff

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THE HAIR THAT FEEDS ON CRANITONIC

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CRANITONIC HAIR-FOOD makes hair grow—prevents hair splitting—renders coarse hair soft and silky, cleanses the scalp of all irritation and keeps it healthful. The life of the hair is in the scalp.
CRANITONIC HAIR-FOOD restores gray hair to its natural color, not by dyeing, but by gently stimulating the pigment cells that give color to the hair.

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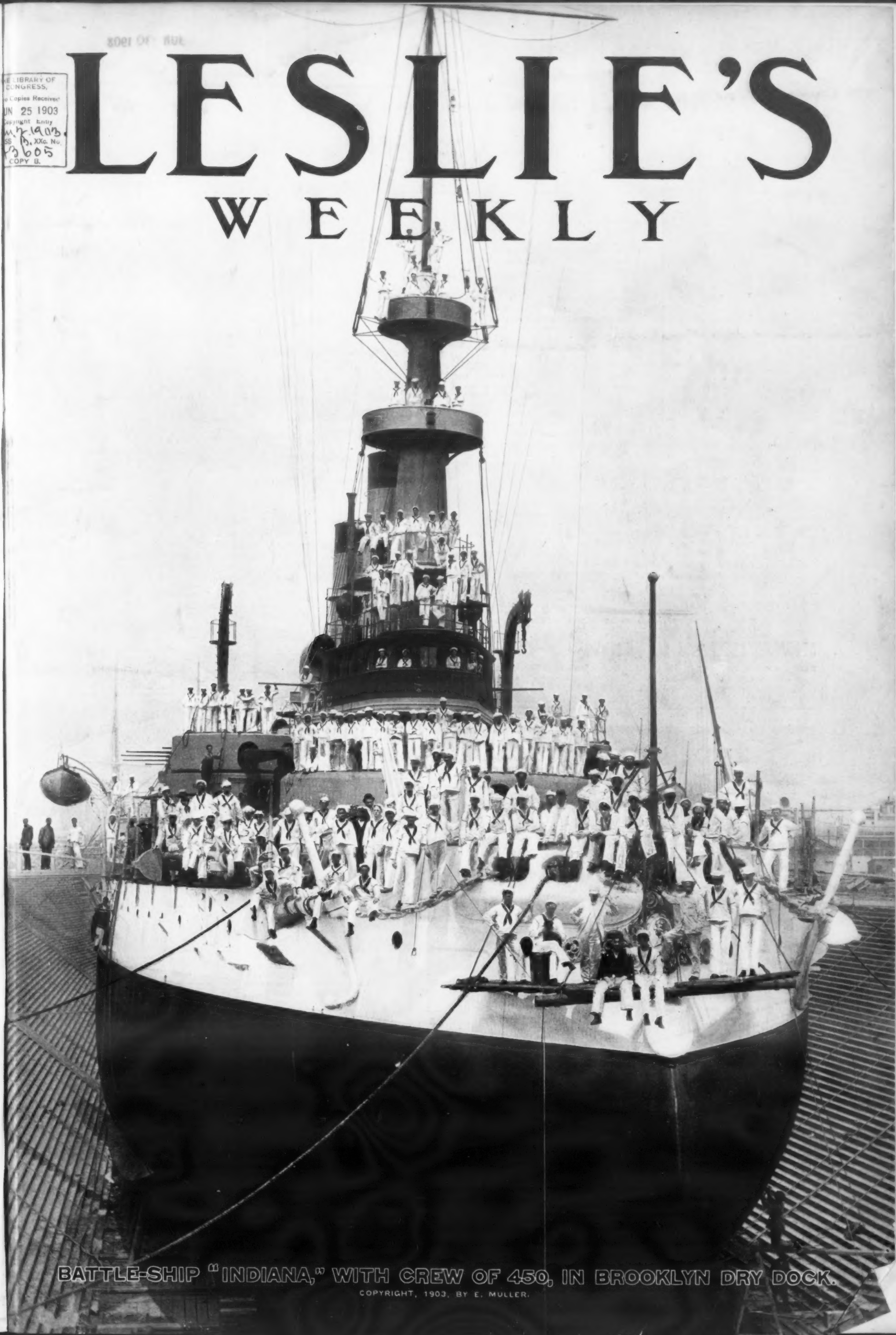
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IT'S GENUINE IF THE SACK BEARS THESE TWO WORDS:-WASHBURN-CROSBY. OTHERWISE NOT.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



BATTLE-SHIP "INDIANA," WITH CREW OF 450, IN BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.

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IT WILL REQUIRE FORTY THOUSAND MEN TO GATHER THE CROP

of the Para Rubber Plantation Co. on its mammoth properties in Venezuela, which comprise the entire forest of "Heveas" located in that country.



TAPPING THE RUBBER TREE

1903, and will pay at least as much more in September. The stock, therefore, is without a peer as an investment, both sure and profitable.

Rubber is to-day the best-paying investment on the market, being a material absolutely essential to the world, the demand for which is growing faster than the supply. It yields an unusually large profit, bringing 90 cents per pound in New York or Antwerp as against a cost of 35 cents laid down.

The small balance of the treasury stock is now offered for public subscription for the purpose of further extending the great Trading Post System, and providing other facilities for the enlargement of the business.

When one stops to consider that the work of 2000 men will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire \$5,000,000 capital stock of the company, it takes but a moment to figure the profits on the labor of 40,000 men.

This is the only rubber company in the world owning in fee its vast and valuable natural forests of virgin rubber trees, operating its Trading Posts and conducting its business on the same lines which made for the phenomenal financial success of the great Hudson's Bay Co., in the North West, the East, and West India Company and the Astor fortunes. Supplying the laborers with all they eat, wear and use is another source of immense profit.

The personnel of the company includes names of men prominent in the largest rubber markets of the world, men of extensive and lifelong training and experience in the rubber industry and in finance, whose names are synonymous for stability, conservatism and integrity.

The stock of this company is all of one kind (common), sells for par \$10.00 per share. There are no bonds. The company gives to the present and prospective stockholder no false idea of possible earnings, but rather underestimates the possibilities, which at present are so vast as to be almost limitless.

It paid 6 per cent. to its stockholders in March, 1903, and will pay at least as much more in September. The stock, therefore, is without a peer as an investment, both sure and profitable.



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Fall on the ear of this dreamy-eyed maiden;
What is he telling her? Dare one suppose
He offers his heart in the heart of the rose—
Murmurs a message with tenderness laden?

SWEET this Colonial Maid of the Rose,
Dainty her gown, and her blushing demureness;
Aye—but the Maid of Today if she knows
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